The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 72	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39 Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WILLIS—September 11th, at Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, London, the wife of Richard Willis, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BURN—WINBOLT—August 24th, at Sandridge, St. Albans, Herts, by the Revd. J. Burn Murdoch, assisted by the Revd. R. Holt, and Revd. H. Todd, Lieutenant Henry Burn, H. M. late Indian Navy, Master Attendant Singapore, to Louisa, elder daughter of the Revd. T. H. Winbolt.—No Cards.

DEATH.

BARBER—September 7th, at Morton Abbey, Surrey, Captain James Barber, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Service, aged 77.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

PANTAZY—APCAR—At Calcutta, on the 3rd Oct., at the Greek Church, by the Revd. Gregory Joannides, assisted by Revd. Chrysanthos George, Pericles Pantazy, Esq., to Miss Sarah Amelia, eldest daughter of the late A. A. Apcar, Esq., of the firm of Apcar and Co.

DEATH.

LYNCH—At the residence of Joseph Obbard, Esq., Kidderpore, on the 26th Sept., Janet, the beloved wife of Mr. James Lynch, of No. 4, Hill's Lane,—aged 62 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

GILBERT—At Bangalore, on the 4th October, the wife of Sergeant H. A. Gilbert, H. M.'s Sappers and Miners, of a son, still-born.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Guader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched on 15th instant, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE [illegible] sailing Steamer [illegible] G. AHMED, Commander, [illegible] the above Port, [illegible]

For Freight and Passage [illegible] apply to the Manager at [illegible] Office, Bazar Gate Street.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	[illegible]	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8 18 28	...	5
Apollo Bunder	[illegible]	10	...	Beypore ...	9 19 29	9	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	3	Calicut ...	9 19 29	...	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	8	...	Tellicherry ...	10 20 30	8	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	4	Cannanore ...	10 20 30	...	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	2	Mangalore ...	11 21 1	...	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	1	Coomptah ...	12 22 2	10	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	11	...	Carwar ...	12 22 2	...	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	5	Goa ...	13 23 3	12	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	...	Vingorla ...	13 23 3	...	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	5	...	Rutnagherry ...	14 24 4	10	...
Cochin Arr.	[illegible]	...	8	Apollo Bunder			
				Bombay... Arr.	14 24 4	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Weekdays.	A. M.	P. M.		Weekdays.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo	Saturday	...	7	Gogo	...	...	5
Bhownuggur Arr.	...	...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail on or in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, WILLIAM BROUGHTON PARICE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under Contract to Government to sail on the 1st November with Troops.

THE splendid new London Clipper-built Ship TIVERTON, JAMES SMITH, Commander, 1,175 Tons, classed A 1, 12 years at Lloyds, and A 1, 20 years at Liverpool. For Freight apply to

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship *Tiverton.*

Bombay, 5th October 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Hartfell*, HOUSTON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HOUSTON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

THE Ship *Malwerby*, Captain MARLEY having arrived this day, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay, otherwise the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain MARLEY will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

28th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Radjpool*, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land the same at their expense and risk, and will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Radjpool.*

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have authorized Mr. FRANCIS BARKER to sign for our Firm per procuration.

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

Bombay, 29th September 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents.

ALCIDE VINAY & Co.

With reference to the above Mr. A. D'ACQUENY is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of Banker's Receipt for First Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Madras Board.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Banker's Receipt for Second Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

વેષટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

वेष्टर्न इंडीआ शीप कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 12, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant next, at 2 o'clock, for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive and consider the Report of the Directors for the past year.

To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

To elect two Directors for the ensuing twelve months in place of Captain JOHN DIXON, and COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

To elect an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 6th October 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on SATURDAY the 15th day of October, proximo, at 1 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 9th instant.

1st.—That Clause 49 of the Articles of Association—"That the qualification of a Director shall be the ownership of 100 Shares or more, of Rs. 150 each," be altered as follows:—"That the qualification of a Director, shall be the ownership of 50 shares of Rs. 250 each."

2nd.—Also Clause 88—"That if any Call or Instalment shall remain unpaid, after the time fixed for payment thereof, interest thereon, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, shall be charged from the period fixed for payment," as follows:—"That the Directors fix the rate of Interest to be charged on any Call, or Instalment, which shall remain unpaid, after the time fixed for payment thereof."

3rd.—That it being desirable in the opinion of the Shareholders that a Charter of Incorporation should be obtained for the Bank, this meeting authorizes the Directors to take such steps, and do all deeds, acts, matters, and things, as may in their judgment be necessary for that purpose.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 30th Sept 1864.

THE VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is proposed to form a Company to be called "The Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited)." Capital Six Lacs of Rupees in 2,400 shares of 250 Rupees each.

The object of the Company is chiefly to provide an establishment in Bombay where Horses can [illegible] Veterinary treatment, be shod, examined [illegible] and Carriages, [illegible] can be hired and where both can be bought and sold on Commission, or by Auction.

Mr. Hallen, the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency, has consented to undertake charge of the establishment, and will be assisted by another experienced Veterinary Surgeon. The want of such an establishment is universally admitted. The promoters therefore believe, that the formation of the Company will be a public benefit, and at the same time that Capital invested in it will yield a reasonable return to the shareholders. Arrangements are in progress for obtaining suitable and convenient premises, and it is expected that everything will be ready to commence business on the 1st prox. Applications for shares to be addressed to J. H. B. HALLEN, Esq., care of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., Bombay, until the 20th instant.

Promoters.

Hon'ble M. H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
„ R. J. Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. Spencer Compton.
„ J. A. Forbes (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
„ G. M. Stewart (Messrs. Remington & Co.)
„ R. McIlwraith (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)
„ S. L. Acland (Messrs. Acland and Prentis.)
„ R. L. Tracey (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
„ J. P. Leith (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
„ W. Cooper (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
„ J. W. Wright (Messrs. J. W. Wright & Co.)
„ H. Cleveland (Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland & Peile.)

Bombay, 6th October 1864.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)
Counsel.—E. H. POLLARD, Esq.

The scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Compradoric system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by these Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of

Hongkong, 29th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows:—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name.
Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank.

Hongkong, 12th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN, about to open a House in Bombay as Merchant, with good connections in England, desires the services of a BROKER. Address "Confidential," care of Manager of this journal.

A GENTLEMAN and LADY living in Middle Colaba, are desirous of having a Lady and Gentleman or two Gentlemen to join them in their Bungalow. For further particulars apply to "C.," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, by a professional Gentleman, an Office in the Fort, consisting of two Rooms either on 1st or ground floor; neighbourhood of Rampart Row or Medow Street preferred. Address "Medicus," care of this paper.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to MR. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

WANTED BY THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION (LIMITED) 50 Tons Steam Coal and 500 Tons Smithy Coal, to be delivered on the Company's premises at Girgaum, lately occupied by Mr. Collett, Coach Builder.

No Tender will be received after the 15th instant.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for the Secretaries.

8th October 1864.

SALT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are prepared to receive Bombay Salt in any quantity to the extent of 2,000 Coombs or any other description of good Salt, paying for the same at the rate of Rs. 37 per Coomb. The Salt to be landed at Quilon and Alleppey.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 13th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.

T. J. STOCKBRIDGE,
Manager, Patent Ice Company.

Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

[illegible] Fort Press Company's Works [illegible]

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Meadows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

Merchandise shipped by THOS. SHORT., *Jun., for the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co., Insolvents.*

THERE will be a CLEARANCE SALE by Auction, commencing on MONDAY the 17th instant, and the premises will be closed from Monday the 10th instant, to allow time for classifying the Lots, and preparing them for public view, which will be for 2 days prior to the Sale.

JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.

8, Hornby Row, Fort, 7th October 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Neckleis, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 31st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers	£2 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants	„ 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers	80 lbs.
2nd do. do.	50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE,
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—A Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1864, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on the First and Second Issues of Shares is payable to the Shareholders at the Bank's Office, Rampart Row, on Tuesday the 25th instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th instant.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 11th October 1864.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 10,000,000. The Association is prepared to receive Deposits for fixed periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances on approved Securities to effect the purchase and sale of Stock, Shares and Debentures, and to conduct financial business generally.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager at the Office of the Association.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, at No. 10, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marble Tables, with Thurston's Patent Cushions in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can Enjoy a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received a consignment of Cameras, Lenses, &c., of the best and newest description, by Ross, Dallmeyre, Ottewill, &c., and added the same to their already extensive stock at Byculla.

Sliding Body Cameras by Ottewill—
Sizes 10 by 8, 8½ by 6½, 7¼ by 7¼, and 5 by 4.
Dallmeyre's No. 1 Triplet.
Ross's No. 1 Landscape Lense.
Ross's No. 3 Actinic Triplet.
Ross's No. 4 Do.
Ross's No. 3 Portrait Lense.
For Pictures 8½ by 6½.
Pontings and Blanchard's Collodion.
Nitrate of Silver recrystalized pure.
Do. by Thomas, in 1 and 2 oz. bottles.
Oxide of Silver, Litmus Paper, Argentometer, Glass and Porcelain Baths and Dishes, Glass shapes with bevelled edges for cutting Carte de Visit and other Photographs.
C. de V. Mounts and Frames Vignette Glasses, Diamond Cutters for Plate Glass, Albumenized Paper by Thomas and Sutton, Pyrogallic Acid, Formic and Malic Acids, &c., &c.
Albums (De la Rue's) from Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.

Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TO BE SOLD.—Pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of FORBES *vs.* STEVEN, with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor SIR WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, in one Lot, by MR. ARDASEER LIMJEE (or in case of his death or absence by JOHN CAMILLE MENESSE,) the person appointed by the said Judge at Bombay in the East Indies, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely, an Estate (treated and considered to be freehold Estate), situate at Bombay, within the Fort Walls and opposite to Bombay Green, now in the occupation of Messrs. FORBES & Co. of Bombay, Merchants.

Particulars whereof may be had gratis in London of Messrs. BOYS and TWEEDIES, Solicitors, 6 Ely Place, Holborn, E.C., Mr. E. J. JENNINGS, Solicitor, No. 1, Witre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C., and Messrs. LAWFORD and WATERHOUSE Solicitors, Drapers Hall, 28, Austin Friars, E.C., and at Bombay of Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND and PEILE, Solicitors, and of the Auctioneer.—Dated this 8th day of August 1864.

EDWARD WEATHERALL, Chief Clerk.
BOYS AND TWEEDIES, 6, Ely Place, London, E.C.,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 18 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomiting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable.* It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PEPTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMERY, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and ¼ pint botttles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on. Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month .... 6 per cent.
„ 2 months .... 8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the time limited for payment of deposit and signature of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Bank has been extended to the 15th instant.—Dated this 5th day of October 1864.

ALEX. McEWEN,
Chairman of the Committee of Directors in Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—

Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the India Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited), will be held within the Bank's Offices, on MONDAY, the 24th October, current, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd ultimo, by which the Directors were authorised in behalf of the Shareholders to apply for and accept a Royal Charter of Incorporation for the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION "LIMITED."—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 23,00,000
WORKING CAPITAL, ...	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND, (TO BE RAISED TO 4 LACS)	1,70,000

HEAD OFFICE—DELHI.

Manager,.......................... J. C. Parry, Esq.
Secretary,......................... H. P. Healy, Esq.

BRANCHES, IN CALCUTTA, ALLAHABAD, LUCKNOW, MUSSOORIE, DARJEELING, JUBBULPORE AND [illegible] Deposits received at interest; Current Accounts are opened, Loans and Discounts made—Government Securities, &c., kept for safe custody—Bills drawn upon the UNION BANK OF LONDON at the Current Course of Exchange; also on Scotland, Ireland and the Australian Colonies. Drafts granted on every large Town in India, and generally every facility afforded to Constituents of the Corporation, in the transaction of their monetary business.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH will be prepared to commence operations on an early day, when locality of temporary offices, terms of business, &c. will be duly announced.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Bombay, 11th October 1864.

TO THE MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY, GENERALLY.—Messrs R. FELL AND SON beg to inform the Mercantile and General Public, that from the 1st of October next, they have made arrangements for carrying on the business of Commission Agents, General Brokers, House Agents, Auctioneers, &c. &c.

To a long experience in the management of the Poona Branch of the Firm of Treacher & Co. (Limited), Messrs. R. Fell and Son can add a long residence in the country; an extensive connexion both in England and in India, and an intimate acquaintance with all the requirements of Residents in tropical climates.

At an early date, Messrs. R. Fell and Son will advertise the arrival of new consignments of Spirits, Wines, Beer, &c.; Oilman's Stores, and Preserved Provisions of every description. In the meantime they have arranged to execute indents for such supplies as their Constituents may require. They have had a large experience in supplying Officers' Messes, and if entrusted with the duties of an Agency, they will do their utmost to merit the confidence reposed in them.

East Street, Poona, 26th September 1864.

THE BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—SALE OF THE WORKS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the following property, known as the Bassein Sugar Company's Works, will be sold by Auction, in Bombay, by Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:—

Firstly.—All those three several pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, situate within the Fort Walls of Bassein, and measuring together about 46 Acres and 13 Goontas, with the Appurtenances, except all ruined buildings, situate on the said land, and also all Trees and Timber growing thereon.

Secondly.—All Buildings belonging to the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited) upon the above mentioned pieces of Ground, and all and Singular, the Machinery, Fixtures, and Stock in Trade, necessary for the refining of Sugar in all its branches, and a new Copper Still, with Distilling Utensils complete, capable of producing five Hogsheads of Rum per diem, Chattels, Implements, Materials, and things of whatever nature or kind which belong to the said Bassein Sugar Company (Limited.)

The Ground is held under lease for thirty years from Government dated 21st March 1859 and renewable.

For full particulars application can be made to the undersigned, and to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The property is opened for inspection.

ACLAND AND PRENTIS.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

MR. CAGLI begs to inform the SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, that the Theatre having been entirely re-decorated is now quite ready, and the first Performance will take place on the 1st of November next. The Tickets will be issued in a few days as soon as the Seats are registered, and he hopes those who have not already paid their Subscriptions will do so on or before the 1st day of November.

Subscribers of Rs. 300 each will be entitled to a Reserved Seat twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, for a period of four months.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY

Under the direction of

SIGNOR CAGLI.

First Performances to the public will take place on

THURSDAY, 20TH OCTOBER.
SATURDAY, 22ND do.
MONDAY, 24TH do.
TUESDAY, 25TH do.

AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

OPERA "TROVATORE"—VERDI.

Artistes.

Miss Amelia Jackson.	Signor Francisco Fiorani.
Signor Enrico Giusti.	Miss Cleopatra Rancati.
Madame A. Mazzucco Corti.	Signor A. Sironi.
Signor Ettore Corti.	

Chorus 8 persons.

Orchestra under the direction of Monsieur E. Usilio.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 10
Stall	„ 8
Gallery	„ 5
Pit	„ 3

Doors open at 8: Overture commences at half past 8: Curtain rises at a quarter to 9.

Applications for Tickets can be made to Messrs. HERBERT & Co., Fort, or at the doors of the Theatre.

N. B.—The Subscription Nights will not commence till the 1st of November.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A spacious range of Buildings, situated at Byculla, which will be ready to enter upon about the 1st January 1865, suitable for an Hotel, Government Offices, Carriage Rooms, or Billiard Rooms. Any person taking the same at once can have any alterations or convenience made before the same is finished. Apply to JOHN TREACHER, TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

TO LET.—From the 1st November next, Second and Third Stories of HOUSE No. 7, in Church Gate Street, opposite to the premises occupied by the late firm of Messrs. Hunt, Monnett & Co. The Rooms are spacious, airy, and exceedingly well adapted for a large Office or Bank. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment, corrected to the 30th September 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale about 450 Tons Brancepeth Coke, in lots to suit purchasers. 1st October.

NASMYTH & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Mast, Spars, Rigging, and General Outfit of the Ship *H. C. kidston.* Also, 100 Tons Ballast. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or Captain J. WINCKLER, on board.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sheet Zinc—No. 8	7 by 3	at Rs. 18	per cent.
Do. No. 9	7 by 3	„ 19	do.
Do. No. 10	7 by 3	„ 20	do.
Corrugated Iron Roofing	6 by 2 3 by 24 7 by 2 3 by 24 8 by 2 3 by 24	17	do.

MUNGESH PANDOORANG.

No. 3, Hummum Street. Fort, 27th Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH,

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets of Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menials, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats or Jackets, with Leggings and Hats.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 8 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

BATHS! BATHS!! BATHS!!!—Shower, Malvern, Hip, Foot, and Travelling, with Covers, Locks, and Straps, of sizes.

Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—A selection of the above, of all descriptions, received by last Overland Overland Mail, and on sale at

Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain „	½ Abernethey.
Coffee „	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.	Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
	Hare	Poachers	
	Rabbit	Venison	
	Mock Turtle	Oysters	
	Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli	
	Green Peas	Peas and Gravy	
	Ox Tail	Vermicelli	
	Salmon	Mutton Broth	
	Hotch Potch		
	Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1.8 each.
	Veal	Partridge	
	Chicken		

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER FRERES
} Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and openfaced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clammenion*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., the following Wines:—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne, Mumm's, qts.	Rs.	36 per doz.
Do. do. Pints, per case of 2 doz.	„	40 „
Do. [illegible] Moselle, qts.	„	40 „
Do. do. Hock's qts.	„	40 „
Sherry Wines, Blue Seal, qts.	„	28 „
Claret Margaux Medoc, qts.	„	18 „

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1 Military Square, 27th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, qts.	Rs.	5 per doz.
Stout do. do.	„ „	5 „
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury and Brixton.	„ „	4½ „

Also, a small consignment of Tracing Cloths, from 18 inches to 45 inches wide, and 24 yards long, of best quality.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Military Square, 23rd September 1864.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs. 28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	„ 30	„
Moselle, Sparkling	„ 36	„
Red Hermitage Burgundy	„ 25	„
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	„ 24	„
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	„ 18	„

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 28.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhand and Johne's superior WINES imported from Grenznach, Rheinish, Presid, viz:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label		Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do.	„ 40
Do. Moselle	Do. do.	„ 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)		„ 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)		„ 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26	per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints	„ 14	„
Old Pale Cognac	„ 29	„
Fine very old Do.	„ 36	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

Jules Mumm & Co.

THE Autograph Brand of the above well known Firm is the first quality of their SPARKLING DRY CHAMPAGNE, prepared expressly for this Market, and shipped only to

JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.,
Oak Lane. Sole Agents for Messrs. J. M. & Co.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts and pints	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	„ 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from „ 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	„ 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	„ 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	„ 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality	„ 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	„ 26 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	„ 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	„ 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells',	„ 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	„ 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	„ 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. „ Do.	18	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule, L.	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	36	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red......Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal Quarts	„	„	24
Do. Pints	„	„	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's Quarts	„	„	44
Do. Do. Do. Pints	„	„	20
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still } By Deinhard } „ Moselle } and Jordan }	„	„	30
HOCK } MOSELLE } Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	43
MARASCHINO	„	„	43
CHERRY BRANDY Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„	
RUM Fine old Jamaica	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED A CHARTER OR FREIGHT TO CALCUTTA FOR THE SHIP "GOOD SUCCESS." Apply to Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY SONS & Co.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st November the business of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited) will be carried on under the title of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited.)

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager,
Agra and U. S. Bank (Limited.)
Bombay, 13th October 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th until the 27th instant.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th October 1864.

COLABA THEATRE.—The Officers of the 28th Regiment will have the honour of appearing in "aid of the Soldiers' Theatrical Fund" on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant, in the Burlesque of "Lord Lovel" and the Farce of "Whitebait at Greenwich."

Tickets to be had of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., and of the Mess Serjeant, Colaba.

First Seats........................Rs. 4
Second Seats........................ " 1

N. B.—The accommodation being limited, no Tickets can be issued after Monday.

Performance to begin at 8-45 P. M.
Colaba, 14th October 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that THUCKER MOORAR ANUNDJEE, of Bombay, hath contracted with JEWANDASS PRAGJEE, to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with a Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the Public Road, called the Parell Road or Bhendy Bazar Road, on the West by the Sweeper's Passage, on the North by the house of Dadoo Meya Panwelker, and on the South by the house of Vunmallee Curson, and which Ground contains by admeasurement 153 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 263, and which said House is assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 64. All and every person or persons having any claims by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, to the said Premises, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.

KELLY AND HORE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.
Bombay Green, 13th October 1864.

TOWN HALL.
The celebrated French Instrumentalist,
M. HORACE POUSSARD,
Grand Prizeman of France.
and
MISS AMELIA BAILEY
will give a
GRAND MORNING CONCERT
on
SATURDAY, OCT. 15TH,
when will be presented the following attractive
PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Solo, Pianoforte—Nocturnal (Poussard) ...M. POUSSARD.
Ballad—The Cottage by the Sea (Thomas) MISS A. BAILEY.
Solo, Violin—Fantasia, "Il Travatore" (Alard) ....M. POUSSARD.
Song—I'll follow thee (Farmer) ....MISS A. BAILEY.
Solo, Violin—Sweet Spirit, hear my prayer ("Lurline") ....M. POUSSARD.

Interval of ten Minutes.

PART II.

German Song (By desire)—When the silver moon's beaming *(Schondorf)* ......MISS A. BAILEY.
Solo, Violin—Grand Caprice de Concert (Poussard)........................M. POUSSARD.
Rondo—Take this cup of sparkling wine (Wallace) ....MISS A. BAILEY.
Solo, Violin—Scotch Fantasia (Poussard). M. POUSSARD.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ......Rs. 5 | Unreserved Seats ......Rs. 3

Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. HERBERT & Co.
Doors open at 4, Concert to commence at half-past 4 o'clock.

R. SMYTHE, Manager.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Saturday 15th .... 11h. 7m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 22nd .... 4h. 19m. P. M.
New Moon, Sunday 30th .... 8h. 20m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour.		Evening Gun-fire.
					Morn.	Even.	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	14	Jupiter rises at 8h. 37m.	5 55	5 37	9 56	10 17	19th Oct. 1864 Time—9h. 0m. 27s. p.
Sat.	15	Jupiter sets at 7h. 44m.	5 55	5 36	10 39	11 2	
Sun.	16	21st Sunday after Trinity	5 56	5 35	11 26	11 47	
Mon.	17	Ethelreda, V.	5 56	5 35	—	0 8	
Tues.	18	St. Luke Ev.	5 56	5 34	0 29	0 49	
Wed.	19	Saturn rises at 5h. 35m.	5 57	5 33	1 9	1 30	
Thur.	20	Daybreak at 4h. 42m.	5 57	5 33	1 55	2 17	

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY,
FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses; and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 18	KURRACHEE	Oct. 8
AGRA	Oct. 6	LAHORE	Oct. 5
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 4	LONDON	Sept. 3
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 25	MAURITIUS	June 8
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 27	MADRAS	Oct. 7
BANGALORE	Oct. 7	MALTA	Aug. 9
CALCUTTA	Oct. 4	MEERUT	Oct. 7
CAPE	June 15	OUDE	Oct. 5
CEYLON	Sept. 19	PUNJAUB	Oct. 5
COCHIN	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 3
DELHI	Oct. 6	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Aug. 18	SUEZ	Sept. 12
HONGKONG	Sept. 19	SINGAPORE	Sept. 19

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

THE doubtful fortune of war has again been illustrated by the recent successes of the Federal arms in America. The military superiority of the Confederates seemed to have been so clearly demonstrated by the failure of Grant's Virginian campaign and the apparently dangerous position in which the other great Northern army had been placed by Sherman's daring march into Georgia, that one was unprepared for the sudden reverses which have now befallen the Southern cause. It is impossible not to admire the indomitable resolution as well as the military skill which the Federal generals have evinced in stemming the tide of adversity that seemed about to overwhelm them. General Grant, in particular, is possessed without doubt, in a very high degree, of that rare and almost peculiarly Anglo-Saxon quality of not knowing when he is beaten. No reverses in the field dishearten him, no disappointment can tire his patience or turn him from his purpose. So long as the North will lavishly supply him with recruits to fill the ranks that have been wasted by battle and disease, so long will he steadfastly fight the rebels and refuse to turn his back on Richmond. This inflexibility of character is no doubt one and not the least of the elements of greatness. It is the quality which Wellington possessed in perfection, and which largely helped to make him the "foremost "Captain of his time" in Europe. But, though the example of Wellington, who took four years to fight his way from Lisbon to the French frontier, is sometimes quoted to show that generals of unflinching determination need never despair of final success, it must be bourne in mind that Wellington, unlike Ulysses Grant, had proved himself to be a general of the first order by the most brilliant achievements in the field before he was compelled, through the numerical inferiority of his forces, to astonish the world by showing what can be effected in war with the smallest means by sheer tenacity of purpose and patient endurance. General Grant has never yet been victorious in a fairly-fought field; and, if he has at last succeeded, after many sanguinary and disastrous attempts to pierce the Confederate line, in fastening his grip on one of the main roads of communication between Richmond and the yet untouched seaport towns of Secessia, he may triumph for the moment in the thought that he has hit the week point in the Southern defences, but the genius of General Lee will have failed him if he do not make his adversary dearly repent his temerity. The cry of Grant for more reinforcements proves that he already feels the difficulty of maintaining an extended line of which one flank rests on the James River and the other on the Weldon Railroad. To hold his position on the Railroad he must have weakened his centre; and our latest telegrams inform us that the Southern Commander-in-Chief had massed his forces to take advantage of this weakness by breaking the Federal line and cutting off the divisions of the left wing from the rest of the army. The next telegrams will, we venture to prophesy, show that General Grant has made a terrible blunder in trying to hold his ground on the Railroad with the flower of the Confederate army in his front. The successes of the Federals at Mobile and Atlanta are much less equivocal. The loss of prestige which the surrender of the Mobile forts and the evacuation of Atlanta cause the Confederacy is even worse than the material damage resulting from the Federal victories. Admiral Farragut and General Sherman have established their reputation as the best officers in the service of the North; and Sherman, in particular, has attained, by means of a happy combination of prudence and audacity, the most signal success which up to this time has rewarded the persevering efforts of the North for the subjugation of the rebel States. But even Sherman is by no means secure in his position. He also finds that he wants reinforcements; and the movements of the Confederate cavalry and of independent guerilla bands along the whole length of the line from Atlanta to Chattanooga, Nashville, and Memphis, as well as the acknowledgment, made for the first time after the capture of Atlanta, that Hood is too strongly posted in front for Sherman to attack him, are evidence that all the campaigning difficulties of the army of the Tennessee have not yet been overcome.

The unwonted vigour with which military operations have this year been carried on has of course a political origin. A Federal victory was necessary to secure the re-election of Mr. Lincoln; and the Government has, in consequence, spared neither men nor money to accomplish the great end of obtaining another four years' lease of power next month. The temporary successes of Grant and Sherman have had the desired result; and there seems to be now very little chance that any other candidate will be able to rival Mr. Lincoln in popular favour. Before the tide of good fortune began to flow once more towards the North, most of the New York journals were clamourous for peace. Now, with hardly an exception, they are furious at the very idea of M'Clellan consenting to be guilty of the baseness of accepting the humiliating terms proposed by the managers of the Chicago Democratic Convention. So strong is the revulsion of popular feeling in favour of the war that M'Clellan has himself been forced to reject the Chicago platform, and to compete with Mr. Lincoln in fervent professions of warlike ardour. In adopting this course, M'Clellan has, we imagine, made his election to the Presidency very improbable. He might have stood a good chance of gaining the highest prize of his ambition, he would at all events have proved his courage and independence, if he had dared to rely on the moderation and good sense of the better classes of the Northern people, and boldly come forward as an advocate for the restoration of peace to a distracted country. But, when he only tries to outbid Mr. Lincoln, he loses the support of the peace party without conciliating that of the earnest advocates of the war. When both candidates declare for a war policy, the country will probably see no sufficient reason for displacing a President who has prosecuted the war with energy and vigour for a new man from whom nothing more can be expected than Mr. Lincoln is prepared to do. In revolutionary times, moreover, it is always the most uncompromising party that carries the day, and the Republicans, thoroughly united as they are and eager for the continuance of a war of extermination, will in all likelihood prevail over the more numerous Democratic party, who are divided among themselves into Peace and War Democrats, and have no unwavering belief in a certain set of political doctrines. The split which has actually occurred in the Democratic party was, our readers may remember, looked forward to by the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* as the possible salvation of Mr. Lincoln, but a month ago nothing seemed more unlikely than that the split would be made. All the clever management of the leaders of the party, and the formidable combination which it produced, have, however, been rendered of no avail by the military triumphs of Mr. Lincoln's generals and admirals. At the crisis of the contest between the two great political parties for the government of the North during the next four years, the Republicans have been able to throw the sword into their scale and to make the adversary's kick the beam. Unless some sudden reverse of fortune strike the Federal armies before the 4th of November, there is no prospect of the election of a new President disposed to consider favourably propositions for peace between North and South.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

(Private Telegrams.)

LIVERPOOL, 27TH SEPT., 4-10 P.M.

THE cotton market closes slightly better in tone.

LONDON, 27TH SEPT.

Cotton greatly depressed from commercial distrust.

Fair Oomrawuttee 17.
Bengal 11.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 13TH OCT.

French Steamer *Tigre* from Suez anchored.

HURRICANE AT CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Persia* is a total loss at the Sandheads. Only two of the crew saved.

A CYCLONE of unusual violence passed over Calcutta yesterday, doing much damage, more than is yet known. The *Englishman*, House and Office, is a wreck, roofs blown off, and chimney stack blown down. We appear before the public to-day shewing sad symptoms of our dilapidation and hope our readers will accept our explanation, but our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* has just stepped in to ask us to make his apologies also, for damage on his premises has been so great that he cannot make an appearance at all this morning. We hear from all quarters of sad damage, but on the Hooghly, there is sure to be serious disasters, the river has overflowed the Strand up the Ice House, and the steamer *Thunder* blown from her moorings at Baboo Ghaut is lying a wreck off Bankshall. The following account of the Cyclone has just been sent us by a friend:—

"Yesterday, at day break, the wind free from the N.N.E., with rain; it was blowing rather fresh but nothing particular, and so continued till seven, the wind shifting more towards the East—this continued for some hours, when about half-past 10 o'clock, the wind having gradually increased at about 11, a heavy gale came on, and continued without intermission till half-past 4 o'clock. The wind shifting to the South and afterwards nearly to S.W., with tremendous gusts. I witnessed the gale in 1852; from 2 to 4 A.M., in the morning of that gale the wind was terrific—a similar and not less violent wind continued for the space of five hours to pour its force on this city. The strength of the Cyclone of 1852 lasted only two hours. The amount of damage is incalculable."

We have also received a notice from the manager of the Gas works, saying that the damage is so great at his works, that Gas cannot be supplied for a few days. Is the town to be in darkness for a few days? This is a serious result of the hurricane and one which ought to be guarded against in future.—*Englishman, Oct. 6.*

WHILE we write, a hurricane, of some severity is sweeping over Calcutta. It commenced last night with heavy storms of rain and frequent gusts of wind, the strength of which gradually increased, till now, (10 minutes to 3 P. M.) when the gale is evidently at its height. A peep from our window shows the streets littered with the fragments of plastering &c., torn from the walls of houses. The masonry and wooden railing on the west of Saint John's Church compound has been blown down into Church Lane; the sunfans attached to this Press and to the Collector's Office lie in pieces on the ground; the corrugated zinc roofing of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co's balcony now adorns the green sward around Job Charnok's tomb. The masonry from one of the walls of the Beerbhoom Coal Company premises has fallen with a crash into our court yard, carrying terror and dismay into the bosom of our printers, whilst the state of confusion in which the shipping appears to be lying, prepares us for tales of danger and loss on the river. We cannot help thinking, with some uneasiness, of those of our fellow citizens who have gone holiday making on the Hooghly, and whose ill-managed craft must be exposed to all the fury of this hurricane. The loss of property in the native part of the town must be considerable, for we know that these people as a rule, postpone the repairs of their houses to the latest possible minute, when not unfrequently a more than usually heavy shower of rain brings the entire edifice to the ground in hideous ruin Many will succumb, we fear, to the gale which is now roaring around us, perhaps bury their inmates beneath them.

We have just returned from the River side, where the view which meets the eye is absolutely appalling. The tide is rushing up with fearful violence and velocity; the ghaut is covered with the wrecks of the dinghees, and other native craft usually to be found at them; a steamer with her funnel broken, her masts gone, and evidently beyond all management, was drifting violently upward, right in amongst a tier of ships which lay a little beyond; another with her funnel over her side, and all her ropes hanging in terrible disorder is heeling over to the blast, every attempt to right her evidently hopeless; there is not a ship that has not lost her spars; whole tiers of vessels have their yards and masts interlaced in apparently inextricable confusion, and the river is strewn with the fragments of damaged craft of all sizes.—*Hurkaru, Oct. 6.*

WE hear from Aden that the delay in the passage of the *Carnatic* to that port was caused by a bad leak in the superheaters. Nearly three days were occupied in repairs at Aden, and the vessel did not leave for Suez until the evening of the 24th.

THE *Sindian (Oct. 8.)*:—"We are told the *Amberwitch* leaves port to-day to repair the cable between Cape Monze and Guadur. Her labours during her late trip were confined to getting the cable between Guadur and Mussendom to rights. We stated the other day that the cause assigned for the interruption on that section, was the imbedding of the cable in the mud. We thought at the time, limited as our knowledge of telegraphy is, that this ought to be an advantage rather than otherwise, and were not a little surprised to see the statement confirmed in an official telegram subsequently published in the Bombay journals. It turns out, however,—and we think our authority for so saying cannot be disputed—that there was actually a break in the cable, but that the Staff on board the *Amberwitch* succeeded very cleverly in repairing it."

THE *Englishman*:—"A very strange story has just been told to us regarding the mutiny of 1857, to which, however, we can attach no credence whatever; but as we have been earnestly requested by one deeply interested in it, and who has had again hopes raised by the narrative, to publish it with the view of eliciting the truth, we do so. It is we fear but a curious specimen of a hoax of the worst description, played off upon the feelings of one who can still fancy her dear ones to have by some possibility escaped. A Mrs. Murray, Milliner, at Jutog, sent me, says the writer, a few days ago, a very strange story of the fated 1857. The brother, a Mr. Smith, who she supposed killed at Lucknow in 1857, has just turned up, she had a letter from him ten days ago, stating that he had escaped some eight months ago, and he said there are still officers and soldiers with some rebels, but unfortunately he does not say where he escaped from, nor why he was eight months without letting his sister know he had escaped—a discovery none of the family had either seemed to have considered worthy of communication to the sister at Jutog. Mr. Smith only alludes to his wonderful escape, and finding himself with his family. Sir Herbert Edwardes was applied to, and he wrote to Colonel Lawrence to enquire into this, and to telegraph to Calcutta to try and find Smith and get him to relate his story before a Magistrate. Mr. Smith in his letter said he was to be employed by a firm ——— Mullick, who were to give him 250 a month, and to go to Ceylon. So far the information goes. Colonel Lawrence could get no more from Mrs. Murray, her letters simply were to be directed to her brother to Ceylon. The lady, who is so deeply moved by this narrative, is anxious for information. If any one knows of this Mr. Smith, or where he may be found, will kindly inform us, the lady will be much obliged. Mr. Smith's letter was dated from Calcutta or Barrackpore, supposing he is not of the Harris family."

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

(By our own Correspondent.)

ADEN, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

I PROMISED, when leaving Bombay, to let your readers have the benefit of my travelling experiences; and, in fulfilment of that promise, herewith you have the first of my notes.

Owing to the tremendous exertions of your veteran Postmaster, the last of the mail bags reached the *Carnatic* shortly before one on the 9th. This enabled us to leave the harbour something under three hours after the advertised time for starting. At 2 P.M., we discharged the pilot, and then stood boldly out to sea.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, a decidedly south-westerly breeze and swell, as unmistakeable as disagreeable, made its appearance. As soon as we were fairly outside, "seedy" is no term for the abject state of wretchedness to which most of the passengers were shortly afterwards reduced. Your humble servant was one of the earliest to give in, and the agony he suffered, and the jokes and jibes he underwent, can "better be imagined than described." We were all, however, brought on deck about nine at night by a report of the inward bound Bombay steamer being in sight. We exchanged blue lights, bade each other God speed with signal rockets, and then to bed.

We had but little interest in the wild waste of waters which next morning greeted our vision, and almost the only topic of conversation was, "How many days to Aden." Anxiously we watched the log line running off its coils. Still more anxiously did we look for the day's reckoning, which would inform us of the distance run. With the posting up of that document came general disappointment, for we had only made 160 miles in 24 hours,—an average of less than seven knots an hour. The engines were stopped about nine on the evening of the 10th for a short period, and then we became acquainted for the first time with the fact of a leak in the superheater, and that a better rate of speed could not be hoped for this side of Suez. It is an Englishman's privilege to growl, and growl we did in right earnest; still our growling was of short duration, prepared, as we were, to make the best of a bad job; but little dreaming of the treat in store for us. On the 14th the day's work showed only 123 miles accomplished, and, at eight o'clock that night, we utterly and totally broke down. The superheater leaked so much that more than half the steam generated went up the funnel instead of into the cylinders, and, unless something were done to remedy this defect, the coals would be exhausted long before we could reach Aden. All through that wearisome night the entire staff of engineers, firemen, &c., laboriously toiled, and so earnestly did they work that by noon of the 15th a start was again effected. But such a start! We, who had attentively watched the various details of the proceeding, certainly expected our old rate of seven knots. Guess our disgust when the log line gave only four, as the result of the united endeavours of the whole engineering department! We might do less, but it was unlikely the ship would do more under existing circumstances, was the comforting assurance of those competent to speak on the matter. Eight hundred miles from Aden, and this to be got over at four knots an hour. Comforting, very. On the evening of the 17th the engines were again stopped for the purpose of fitting on another pipe. This, with the help of a light favourable breeze, enabled us to proceed at the rate of nearly six knots, which we maintained the whole of the remaining distance, reaching Aden at midnight of the 21st, having been 12½ days performing a voyage which is usually run in six or seven.

Culpable negligence with regard to the *Carnatic* there has been somewhere. We have had no bad weather—on the contrary, it has been singularly fine the whole way across, yet the very day after leaving Bombay the vessel is discovered to be partially disabled, and four days afterwards breaks down utterly and irremediably. I say irremediably, because if we had met with a heavy head wind and sea we should have made no progress whatever. It was entirely owing to the fine weather we experienced we were enabled to reach this port without assistance. "Whom shall we hang?" is the phrase current on board just now. Mr. Andrew Lamb, whose patent this superheating apparatus is, has been metaphorically hung, drawn, quartered, roasted and stewed, over and over again. Those in authority in the Engineer's department at Mazagon also come in for no small share of abuse; while the praiseworthy efforts of the engineers on board to patch up matters, you may depend, have not been overlooked. They have been working night and day since we came in, and will in all probability not be finished before early to-morrow. When we start for Suez is a question enveloped in a good deal of mystery just now, but we hope some time to-morrow.

I have now done with this unpleasant theme, and turn to subjects more agreeable. The *Carnatic*, apart from the defective machinery, is a fine vessel, and elegantly and comfortably fitted up. In Captain King we have a commander who is respected and liked by every soul on board the ship. His officers, too, have done all in their power to make the time pass pleasantly. To the provision department no exception whatever can be taken. The table is well kept, there is no stint of anything, and the absurd rule of "It's not yet twelve o'clock, Sir," has, I am happy to say, been abolished. Mr. Nystrom, the purser, is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and in his coadjutor, Mr. Cooper, the Chief Steward, we have a genius ill-requited. Our smallest wants are attended to with marvellous promptitude, considering the small number of stewards; and here it may not be out of place to remark that a less abundantly supplied table, and more attendance, would be an improvement on the present state of things. The stewards are evidently worked off their legs, and it is really wonderful how they pull through as they do.

There are the usual cliques in the *Carnatic* to be found on ship board among passengers. We have a sickly, ridiculous aristocracy, which airs its gentility on the quarter deck to the intense amusement of the more sensible passengers. We have, furthermore, a little flirtation, mild or strong according to differing ideas, but decided. The Inniskillings have no reason to be proud of their recent fame, but one of their number now on board "had oughter consider hisself a happy man," for he has the bright glances and merry smiles of one of Hibernia's fairest daughters. An amusing incident occurred at table the other day. The bold dragoon was busily discussing curry and rice, when plump before his plate dropped the lady's hat, a general titter arose, and; amid the suppressed laughter, an incautious individual suggested that if the cap fitted it should be worn. This little incident was a pure accident, and looked upon as such by all but those immediately concerned. The hat had been left on the sky light, and one of the junior officers had placed it on the head of another of the Company's officers going home invalided, as a joke He, feeling it to be a liberty, threw the hat down somewhat resentfully, the vessel gave a lurch, and down the skylight it went. The lady found out the delinquent, and, he being in the Company's service, she "showed off" pretty extensively, and threatened to report the matter to a nameless gentleman in Bombay, her husband, and a magnate of the P. and O., unless ample and abject apologies were at once made to both the Captain and herself. In short, the offender, than whom a more gentlemanly or quiet man does not exist in the service, in order to screen the real offender, got himself an unmerciful amount of sarcasm and contempt from the lady as unwarranted as undeserved. Captain King, of course, took a sensible and proper view of the matter, and quietly laughed in his sleeve at the whole affair.

It is unnecessary that I should give you any details of scorched, dried-up, sterile, arid Aden; or of its donkeys, divers, or curiosities. It remains much the same as when I passed it nearly five years ago, and will probably so remain until the end of all time.

The ship *Bushire*, Captain Black, from Liverpool for Aden, laden with coals and sundries, has been totally lost on Ras Haffoon, near Socotra. The weather was thick at the time, and it is said a peculiar set of the current caused her destruction. The Captain and crew arrived here in a buggalow, after having been two months and a half among the Somalis, who plundered them of every thing they possessed, and of all they were enabled to save from the wreck.

P. S.—I send you copies of two letters of remonstrance addressed to the Agent of the P. and O. Company here, and also his replies, so that you may form your own opinion regarding our difficulties.

To the Agent of the P. and O. Company at Aden.

SIR,—We, the undersigned passengers by the S. S. *Carnatic* from Bombay, beg leave to bring to your notice that the vessel has arrived here with the machinery in a disabled condition, behind the advertised time, and much behind the time that the vessel, if suitably equipped, might have been expected to perform the voyage, so far, as we have had singularly fine weather all the way, and the ship has done less than an average of six knots an hour all through.

Being now here, we are left with no notice when we are to leave and with much reason to doubt if the vessel can be equipped in a way to give us any well grounded assurance of the likelihood of her reaching Suez in a reasonable time.

Should she not go up the Red Sea at any greater speed than she has come from Bombay we cannot hope to reach Suez in much, if any, less time than twelve days from the date of leaving this. At the present season of the year, with invalids, sick ladies, and children on board, it is unnecessary for us to point out to you that this would be a most serious, possibly a disastrous, undertaking.

Under these circumstances, we beg leave to ask of you, first, when the vessel is likely to go; secondly what grounds there are for supposing that she is fit for the voyage; and failing any satisfactory replies on these two points what arrangements you propose, on behalf of the Company which you represent here, towards the fulfilment of their contract with us, to take us on to Suez with reasonable speed and comfort?—We have the honour to be, &c., (signed) Ross Balford Moore, Major; George Brunton, Member Inst. C. E.; John Connon, Barrister-at-Law; J. Philip Green, Barrister-at-Law; J. Mackenzie; A. Jacob, C. E.; A. J. Dove, C. E.; C. E. Stanger Leathes, Solicitor; W. Charman; Von Haffen, and others.

Aden, 22nd Sept. 1864.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

ADEN, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

The Passengers per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Carnatic*.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, contents being carefully noted, and in answer to the following questions:—

1. When the vessel is likely to sail?
2. What grounds there are for supposing that she is fit for the voyage?

Have to state,

1. That for the time of departure I must refer you to the notice posted on board at, or about, 2-30 P. M. yesterday, which will be replaced by another when the time can be more correctly ascertained.

2. That, as the machinery will be put in efficient order before leaving Aden, there will be good grounds for supposing the ship will be fit for the voyage.

Much regretting this unavoidable delay in your journey,—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

WM. HENRY DAVIS, Acting Agent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

To the Agent, &c.,

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date in reply to ours of yesterday.

The notice to which you refer, posted at 2-30 p. m. yesterday, fifteen hours after the vessel was at anchor, gave no information whatever as to the time of her intended departure, and, such negative information as was supplied by it only reaching such of us as happened to be on board at the time you mention, we were left in a state of uncertainty and suspense during the greater part of the day, which caused actual and considerable inconvenience to more than one of our number.

Our first question, therefore, as we submit, remains without answer.

As to the second question raised we beg leave with all due respect to be informed what are the "good grounds" which you alleged there will be for *supposing* that the ship will be more fit for the remaining portion of the voyage than we have found her for that which is over.

We notice that you regret "the unavoidable delay," as you are pleased to express yourself, to which we have been subjected. Had we believed that this delay was "unavoidable" we should have accepted the situation, if not without regret, at least without complaint. But we have been informed, and believe, that the ship was despatched from Bombay in a condition practically unseaworthy in respect of her machinery, and incapable of going under sail unless in such extraordinarily fine weather as we have had, but which there was no reason to expect This is a matter which we submit should be inquired into; and the public have a right to be informed as to the result.

We make no reflection on the Commander or any of the Officers of the ship; and in the Engineer department we believe all hands deserve credit for doing their best to utilise the most defective and unsatisfactory machinery in their charge.—We have the honour to be, for ourselves and fellow-passengers, &c., (signed) J. Philip Green; George Brunton; John Connon; Von Haffen; W. Charman; A. J. Dove, &c.

[At the time of closing my letter no reply to this second communication had been received.]

HOME LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Chicago Convention has nominated General M'Clellan as the candidate of the Democratic party for the forthcoming Presidential contest in the Northern States. The discussion and conferences indicate a very resolute intention on the part of the Democrats, if they succeed in carrying their man, to bring the war to an early conclusion. The temporary President, General Bigler, declared in his inaugural address, that "after three years of war, unparalleled in modern times for its magnitude, and for its barbarous desolations, the hopes of the Union are in no ways improved." And Governor Seymour of New York, the permanent President of the Convention, alleged as his reason for opposing the party in power, that they will not let the shedding of blood cease, even for a little while, to see if "Christian charity, or the wisdom of statesmanship, may not work out a method to save our country." The proceedings of this assembly are so important and will probably affect so largely the future, that I shall append the resolutions come to, and which are declaratory of what the Americans call their "platform,"

"Resolved—That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere, with unwavering fidelity, to the Union under the constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

"Resolved—That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under pretence of military necessity or war power higher than the constitution, the constitution has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare, demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the federal union of all the States.

"Resolved—That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware was a shameful violation of the constitution, and the repetitions of such acts will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all means and power under our control.

"Resolved—That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers, not granted by the constitution—the subversion of civil and military law in States not in insurrection—the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States where the civil law exists in full force—the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press—the denial of the right of asylum—the open and avowed disregard of State right—the employment of unusual test oaths, and interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and perpetuation of a government deriving its just power from the consent of the governed.

"Resolved—That the shameful disregard by the administration of its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens, who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

"Resolved—That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country; and, in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard, and kindness that the brave soldiers of the republic have so nobly earned."

McClellan is about 44 years of age. He distinguished himself in his educational career, and was a classmate with Stonewall Jackson. In 1854 he was sent to the Crimea by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War to the United States, to observe and report on the operations of the war. His report is a well known book to most military men. McClellan's politics are those of what are called a war democrat. At present, he would probably declare his intention not to consent on any terms to a disruption of the Union as it was. But the actual intentions of the party may be further discovered by the fact that the Vice-President nominated is George H. Pendleton, who has been consistently opposed to the war from its commencement. In fact he is identified with views, for the expression of which Mr. Vallandigham was arrested and subsequently banished. Fremont, who was in the field in the extremely republican interest, has withdrawn. There will only therefore be two recognised candidates—Lincoln and McClellan. The contest will be a most severe one, but the Democrats seem to have a better organization, and, now they are united, fully expect to secure the Election.

The Federals have had several successes within the last fortnight. Sherman has at last occupied Atlanta which he entered on the 2nd inst. Old Farragut has been successful at Mobile, for Fort Morgan surrendered to him after heavy bombardment, and 600 prisoners fell into his hands. Grant, too, is holding his own on the Weldon Railroad. One does not often get sight of a Richmond paper, but I see the *Richmond Examiner* very candidly admits that Grant at present is able to hold his own and that "all the energies and all the gallantry of the army under Lee and Beauregard will not be too much to beat back this bold movement."

You will recollect the particulars of a murder on the North London Railway some two months ago, when a Mr. Briggs, a Banker's Clerk, was murdered in a railway carriage, while the train was passing between two stations, the time taken being only five minutes. Suspicions fell on a German sailor named Muller. He was traced to the Docks and he having taken ship to America, the detectives were sent after him, and have effected his capture. There is an extradition treaty between the two countries, and the American authorities made no difficulty in giving Muller up, much to the disgust of the populace, with whom he seems to have obtained a sort of popularity as a fugitive from British justice. The watch and hat of the murdered man were found in Muller's possession, which strengthens the case against him materially. There is a great deal of excitement on this side, with reference to this case, and I should be sorry to be a Juryman charged to try him, free from any preconceived impression, either as to his guilt or innocence.

Blair Athol, the winner of the Derby, has also carried off the Doncaster St. Leger. This had not occurred since 1853, and has only happened five times. The horses winning the double event being *Surplice, Flying Dutchman, Voltigeur* and *West Australian*, and now *Blair Athol*. He is the son of *Stockwell*, a St. Leger winner out of [illegible] mare [illegible]rony, who won the Derby and t[illegible]s. He is a bri[illegible] chesnut, 16 hands high—a very powerful [illegible]ough blood-like looking horse, with a ve[illegible] marked white blaze on his face, otherwise I [illegible] he is whole coloured. Racing details remin[illegible] that Mr. Henry Corbet's contributions to "A[illegible] the Year Round" have been collected and published under the title of *Tales and Traits of Sporting Life*. They are the very best sporting papers probably which have ever appeared, vigorous and racy in style, and to any of your readers who feel interest in English sporting history will afford infinite gratification.

The armistice between Denmark and Germany is to be prolonged, the treaty of peace having not yet been concluded. The great difficulty appears to be the allocation of costs, and the public debt now existing. Lord Russell it appears has been trying again to foist himself into the negociations on his own account. He demands that the disposition of the Duchies shall be decided by universal suffrage; that is, he takes up the French suggestion made months ago. The reply was that that question had been already settled.

There are rumours in France, in Paris more particularly, that despite M. De Persigny's oration in the which he laboured to show that his countrymen were not fit to have more liberty than they then possessed, the Emperor contemplates some important modifications of a constitutional character.

The Crown Prince of Italy is at present on a visit to this country. He is here *incognito*, not merely in form but in fact. He has declined all invitations, save that of the Premier, who came to town specially to entertain the Royal youth.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are in Denmark quietly enjoying the society of the King and Queen, and the Prince shows no disposition to go out of the quiet and comfort of the country place in which they are residing. It is, however, understood that he and the Princess are to pay one formal visit to Copenhagen. They are then to go on to Stockholm, and, if the weather permits, afterward to Petersburg. The Crown Prince of Russia has also been a guest at the Court of Denmark, and it has been officially announced that he is to be married to the Princess Dagmar. It seems strange that the daughters of the most impoverished and humbled sovereign in Europe should be chosen as the future Queens of two of the foremost nations in the world. It is also stated that the young King of Greece is to wed a daughter of the Emperor of Russia. I believe that the match between the Prince of Wales and his lovely consort had no origin in diplomatic policy. The Princess of Denmark it was thought would make him a good wife. She had both personal and mental charms to recommend her, and she was a Protestant. These were her recommendations. With regard to the proposed alliance between the House of Denmark and that of Russia, political considerations are very apparent. Denmark holds the keys of the Baltic and the young King of Greece rules the people through whom, or ostensibly for whom, in part any future aggressive designs on Turkey must be pursued.

The Crown Princess of Prussia, (our Princess Royal) has another son, so that Her Majesty's stock of grand-children is rapidly augmenting.

The British Association is holding its annual Session at Bath. The President this year is Sir Charles Lyell, and his opening address had reference principally to any interesting subject to his local hearers, an analysis, historical, geological, and chemical of the far-famed Bath waters.

Many of your readers will be grieved to hear of the death of Captain Speke. He who had so often braved the danger of unknown lands and peoples was killed by an accident while shooting for sport in his own country. His life was truly one of perilous adventure and glorious deeds. His death is a loss to the country.

Some considerable stir has been made in the religious world by an inhibition issued by the Bishop of Peterborough, interdicting Dr. Colenzo from preaching, as had been arranged, at a small country church in Leicestershire. It is quite possible that in so doing the Bishop of Peterborough acted within his power and in due accord with law. But the Bishop of Natal has never been adjudged guilty of heresy by any recognised tribunal, and it does appear a scandal to be deplored by all right-thinking people, that one Bishop should so act to his brother and equal in every respect. A striking contrast to this conduct has lately been exhibited by the Grand Council of the Protestant Church at Baden, who had been moved to punish by deprivation one of the clergy suspected of heterodox opinions. The Council in their reply state that they have neither the right nor the power "to authorise or proscribe a doctrine," and they wisely leave the matter to the wider tribunal of enlightened reason and conscience in perfect confidence that Christian truth in all its strength and purity is well able to defend itself before such a tribunal.

The later advices from New Zealand report successes obtained over the Maories, and a better sense of security as existing in the minds of the settlers. But it will clearly be found that these most intelligent of savages are not to be restricted to their assigned limits without constant breaks out to regain that which they have such very good reason for considering their lawful possessions. New Zealand matters are in talk just now owing to the appearance of a collection of the speeches and writings of Mr. John Robert Godley, the founder of the Canterbury Settlement. The book has been printed in the Colony, which owes its existence to Mr. Godley's zeal and unwearied efforts, and is intended as *in memoriam* testimony to his character. Mr. Godley is perhaps little known by name to you but he was a man of great mark, whose whole life has been given to the public, and I having stambled upon it wish to says a few words about him. He was doing very well at the Bar, when the Irish famine engaged his attention, and his whole time and energies were given to relieve and mitigate the distress then existing. But he was not content with present palliatives, he proposed a comprehensive scheme of emigration which at the time was much canvassed, both in and out of Parliament. Soon after his return to London he allied himself to that very remarkable man Edward Gibbon Wakefield and was connected with him in the foundation of Wellington Nelson and New Plymouth. The new Colony of Canterbury was his own child, and he not only initiated the movement but proceeded to New Zealand, and employed in his own colony his singular power and energy in forwarding its progress and prosperity. His letters at this period are full of the difficulties and trials to be met and overcome by him who watches over and directs our infant colony Many of your readers will feel the force of the following extract from one of his then written letters having reference to the troubles engendered by the interference of the Colonial Office:—"I would rather be governed by a Nero on the spot, than by a Board of Angels in London." However the new Colonial Constitution Act of 1852 gave all the desired powers to the local Colonial Government. When Mr. Godley had seen this in full operation he felt his work there was done, and he returned to England. He was almost immediately offered by Mr. Gladstone a Commissionership of Income Tax, but on the remodelling of the War-office his administrative talent was made available in a higher sphere, and he was appointed to and continued to hold the office of Assistant Under-Secretary of State for War under Lord Panmure, General Peel, and Lord Herbert. All his energies were now devoted to those reforms in his department for which so much credit has of late years been taken, and his suggestions were constantly referred to with great appreciation by the late Lord Herbert. Mr. Godley died at his work—his death being in the circle of the higher class of officials as deeply lamented probably as that of any public servant of the present century. The value of high intellect united with moral strength can perhaps be no where more appreciated than in India, and I have therefore dotted down this little narrative, feeling the subject matter to be one cognate to Indian sympathies.

Absenteeism has been for years and years accounted to be the great curse of Ireland, and a great deal of truth doubtless lies at the bottom of the broad statement. But it does not follow in all cases that Irish proprietors who are habitually resident in England should therefore entirely ignore and neglect their duties appertaining to their position as owners of the soil. I have before called your attention to the sayings and doings of Lord Stanley, who is passing his holiday on his father's estates in the south of Ireland. He was able to say at a meeting principally comprised of his father's tenants, that "he and his father knew every farm and farmer on the estate"; and he went further, he said, that neither he nor his father would experience "any pleasure in receiving their Irish rents, if they did not think they were paying something back for them, if they felt they were doing no service to the people dwelling on their lands, and if with the money of their tenants they did not also obtain their good will." Here are some more "good words" from the heir to the Earldom of Derby. "I never had, and I hope I never shall have, a personal object. I hold it as the duty of every man—I hold it more especially the duty of those who succeed to hereditary fortunes and rights—to make themselves useful in their day to the generation to which they belong, for they have, to employ a phrase familiar among lawyers, received a general retainer on the part of society!" Lord Stanley has specially applied himself to Indian politics, and such utterances are therefore worth repeating to you. In the mouths of many men they would be but as so much claptrap, a virtuous vaunt, but from Lord Stanley they are the words of [illegible]

The rate of [illegible] has been adv[illegible] per cent. You may be sure that this has given rise at this dull time of year to any quantity of dissertation on the much vexed currency question. I apprehend that the tightness of money is simply a question of excess of the value of present imports over exports. Reports from almost all the centres of industry speak of commercial prospects as good, and the present condition of trade operations as peculiarly flourishing. If a larger profit than that heretofore found as an average can be obtained either in trade or manufacture, it follows that those engaged can afford to pay, as they are paying, a large rate of accommodation for their borrowed capital. The whole question of finance is summed up in the question, does the operation pay? If there be a profit shown on the result, it matters little what the rate for interest stand at. Our alarmists would do well to recollect that in no country in the world, during the past 20 years, has money ruled so high continuously as in the United States, and, until the outbreak of the present unhappy civil war, I apprehend in no country have profits so large in proportion to capital employed been obtained.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

THEIR High Mightinesses the Medical Officers of the Army have extorted from the authorities another concession to their dignity, at the expense of increased trouble to that already hardly worked body the Adjutants. By a Horse Guards Circular, dated 2nd August 1864, it is enacted, that when soldiers are to be marked with the letters B. C. or D., the operation is to be performed by the Drum or Trumpet Major in the Orderly Room in the presence of the Adjutant and under the supervision of a Medical Officer.

Another Memorandum, dated 20th August 1864, provides that the order which directs that "men who surrender themselves as Deserters, and are retained in the corps in which they happen to be serving, but are not brought to trial, shall be placed in the second class," is to be considered as cancelled.

A third and very important Memorandum amends the scale of rations for troops and their families on board ship. Hitherto the allowance of meat for soldiers has been for fresh meat 1lb., or when fresh meat cannot be issued ¾lb. of salt beef or salt pork and ½lb. of preserved meat on alternate days. By the new scale the allowance is ¾lb. salt beef for two days in the week, ¾lb. salt pork for two other days, and ½lb. preserved meat for the other three days. The allowance of bread is somewhat reduced, but then, instead of 1lb. biscuit every day, the issue is for the future to be for soldiers 12 oz. biscuit for four days in the week and 1lb. bread for the remaining three days. Tea, sugar, flour, vegetables, &c., are also issued in greatly increased quantities. The improvement in the scale applies similarly to women and children. The latter, if more than five years old and less than ten years, receive ¼ pint of Bouilli twice a week and sufficient desiccated milk to make half a pint, in addition to other rations. Children under 5 years of age receive half oz. biscuit powder or rusks, 2 oz. sugar, half pt. Soup and Bouilli Essence of beef, or mutton broth, 2 oz. rice, and sufficient desiccated milk to make a pint daily, in addition to 2 oz. oatmeal three days in the week and a quarter lb. bread the other four days. No spirits are to be issued to any one except on the recommendation of the Medical Officer. Men are to receive 1 pint porter, and women half pint porter, daily. Fresh water is to be issued on the most liberal scale, a distilling apparatus for the purpose being provided for each ship. It will thus be seen that not only is the scale for soldiers and women much increased and improved, but also that young children are to be provided with food suitable for their tender age, the absence of which has hitherto been a great hardship to all men with families, and probably caused much sickness and not unfrequently death.

The Lord Mayor of York has been making a great fool of himself, and has been snubbed not only by the Duke of Cambridge but also by the Corporation and inhabitants of York itself. He has been trying to revive the played-out farce of the brutal and licentious soldiery with reference to the 16th Lancers, lately quartered at York; and full of vulgar indignation at totally imaginary affronts has addressed a long letter to the Under-Secretary of State for War on the subject of his wounded dignity. The upshot of his complaints is, that the state of discipline of the regiment was extremely bad; that Colonel Dickson and the Officers insulted him by the commission of a most uncourteous and ungentlemanly act in not having, as is customary, left their cards at the Mansion House after the election of the Lord Mayor, and then sending him an invitation to a ball; that two of the officers one Sunday night tried to extinguish the gas lamps for which they were fined £2 each; that Colonel Dickson assaulted one of the policemen who had been instrumental in the conviction above mentioned; that collisions between the Military and Civilians were frequent; that when the police on one occasion endeavoured to identify an offending soldier on parade, his comrades hissed them; that at another time the soldiers used strong language towards the Volunteers of which his Civic Lordship was an officer; and that when a certain Volunteer ball was given the Lord Mayor was compelled to take special means to prevent a disturbance on the part of some Lancers who were taking supper in the neighbourhood. As soon as it became known that the Lord Mayor had sent the above silly letter two memorials were sent up to the Duke of Cambridge, stating that the conduct of the regiment had not been such as to justify the complaints of the Lord Mayor, and that both Colonel Dickson and the Regiment were very much esteemed, respected, and regretted by the inhabitants. One memorial was signed by the Recorder, Sheriff, nine Aldermen, twenty-nine Councillors and numerous other City Officials and Residents; the other by the officers of the Volunteers. These memorials were supported by an extract from the Minutes of the Watch Committee. Colonel Dickson also explained that the non-calling of himself and the officers at the Mansion House was the result of ignorance of the custom, and that the invitation to the ball was meant as a compliment and not as an insult. He further stated that to this invitation the Lord Mayor gave an uncourteous reply, which was the origin of the bad feeling on the part of the Lord Mayor. The Duke of Cambridge, having investigated the matter, directed a letter to be written to the Lord Mayor saying, that he did not consider that the conduct of the regiment had been such as to justify the complaints made against it. So the result of the matter has simply been that the Lord Mayor has written himself down a vulgar donkey.

The Duke of Cambridge, who has lately been shooting in the Highlands with the Prince of Wales, has left for Geneva with the Princess Mary. Geneva brings one to Italy, and I may take the opportunity of mentioning what I heard two days ago, from an officer who has recently visited Rome, that the French force in that city numbers not less than 50,000 men, while Civita Vecchia is garrisoned by no less than 16,000. These are all described by my informant as being in the highest state of efficiency.

The list of successful candidates at the recent examination for direct commissions has been published. T. D. Butler heads the list with 6,589 marks, while R. H. Hare closes it with 1,810 marks.

Purveyor's Clerk Pring, who was a short time ago dismissed the Service by sentence of a general court-martial at Dublin, for insubordination to his superior officer, has been pardoned; on what grounds it is not stated nor can it be easily conceived.

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered Major Generals commanding districts to cause the directions for the restoration of the apparently drowned, lately issued by the Royal National Life Boat Institution, to be hung up in every barracks.

The international congress sitting at Geneva for the purpose of deciding on the treatment of the wounded and medical men during hostilities have issued a series of recommendations to the effect that ambulances and hospitals shall be regarded as neutral, that the whole of the medical staff shall be viewed in the same light and be allowed to continue their duties after the enemy is in possession. The medical staff and attendants to be allowed to depart on conclusion of their duties, taking with them their own personal property. Inhabitants of the country who may have rendered aid to the wounded to be unmolested. Severely wounded soldiers not to be regarded as prisoners, but to be tended by the enemy and to be allowed to return home on their cure being accomplished, with the condition that they are not to bear arms during the remainder of the campaign. They are also to receive, if necessary, means for their journey home. Articles required for the sick and wounded to be provided by the army in possession, the cost being subsequently repaid. Every country to adopt the same flag to be hoisted over military ambulances or hospitals. A distinct uniform and badge to be worn by all officers and men of the sanitary department; any person wearing the badge for other purposes, such as spying, to be treated with all the rigours of military law.

Experiments have been carried on at Shoeburyness with the 600 lb. Armstrong muzzle-loader against the floating *Warrior* target. The result is, that the cast iron shells completely demolished the target; and the Admiralty are now said to be convinced of the superiority of guns over armour [illegible] said that the latest change of Mr [illegible] substitute for the present plat[illegible] round the [illegible]

A good [illegible]ndence has been carried on in the *Times* regarding the pending good conduct pay in order to attain a substantial increase of pension on discharge. Several people, among others General Windham, have laid claim to the merit of having started the idea many years ago. I think, however, it will be found that the matter has for the first time been brought before the public in an article by Captain W. W. Knollys in Macmillan's Magazine for August 1864.

I must now conclude with a brief notice of the two monthly military periodicals for September. To begin with Colburn's U. S. Magazine as the oldest. Among the articles is a very humourous, though somewhat coarse, one called "Curiosities of Naval Literature." A narrative of the campaign in Schleswig-Holstein, well worthy of the attention of the military student; a thoughtful paper by Lieutenant Stemmetz, Queen's Own Light Infantry, on "The Formation of Troops for Battle;" a continuation of the serial by Captain Knollys entitled "Oswald Hastings, or the Adventures of a Queens A. D. C.;" and "Adventure with a Chinese Robber" by R H., which initials we have good reason for thinking represent the name of a certain Captain of Royal Engineers well known at Simla in 1859. His adventure is very amusingly written, and I cordially recommend it to your readers.

The *British Army Review* for September contains a capital and varied collection of articles; among them are "The Breed of Horses and the British Army;" "The Church in the Navy;" "Lee's second year of Campaign in defence of Richmond," by Captain Chesney, R. E.; and "Notice of Private Thomas Keith, 78th Highlanders, who became Aga of the Mamelukes and Governor of Medina," by James Grant, author of "Romance of War."

I find I have omitted to mention that a committee comprising the names of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank in the Volunteer Force has been got together for the purpose of raising money for rebuilding Rosebank Villa, the property of Colonel McMurdo, which, together with many interesting and valuable relics, was lately consumed by fire; or for being laid out in such a manner as shall be most agreeable to Colonel McMurdo, who is about to be removed from his office of Inspector of Volunteers at the expiration of his 5 years' tenure of office.

EGYPTIAN LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

I TRANSCRIBE the following telegrams:—

TURIN, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

A convention has been signed between France and Italy for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome within two years. The capital will be thereafter Florence.

LIVERPOOL, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

Financial difficulties are increasing. Money very dear. The Cotton Market much depressed and prices falling daily. Sales 3,000 bales, of which 250 bales are Egyptian.

From one of the most respectable mercantile firms I have received the following report on the Cotton Market, written expressly for the *Bombay Gazette*:—

ALEXANDRIA, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

During the past month, our market has been in a drooping, languid state, arising chiefly from the uncertainty that exists relative to the chances of peace or continued war in America. This suspense has been heightened by a temporary hindrance to telegraphic communication between this and Malta, in consequence of damage to the submarine cable.

In addition to these obstacles to an active market, may be mentioned the near approach of the new Cotton season, and prices have fallen during the time referred to fully 10d. per lb. on all sorts.

Quotations are nominally as follows:—

Fair on c. and f.		23½d.
Good fair	"	23¾d.
Middling	"	20½d. to 23¼d.
Good Middling	"	21½d.

Small parcels of the new crop have been sold at 23¼d. per lb., c. and f. quality, good fair open. The accounts received from the interior respecting the new crop generally is very satisfactory.

Freights by steamer to Liverpool ½d. per lb.

Exchange at 3 months' date on London [illegible] piastres per £ sterling.

The local Brighton, or Ramle railway, of which I have more than once written to you, is making rapid progress here. Although on a limited scale, it is a remarkable undertaking, and conspicuous, as a specimen of a Railway in Egypt, conducted inexpensively, without mismanagement and corruption: in fact, in looking

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all the results, it may be said to contrast favourably with many more pretentious undertakings in Europe. I have not at hand the statistics of the number of passengers who have travelled over the line, but the number is very great and, as far as I can learn, to no one has happened any accident whatever. The capital is £32,000 and the dividend to be paid this half-year is to be with a bonus at the rate of 22 per cent. per annum. In my last I believe I mentioned that an accident had occurred on the 6th Sept. to the telegraphic cable between Alexandria and Malta. I am glad now to inform you that communication was re-established yesterday.

A gentleman who arrived from Ancona this morning informs me that a telegram had been received there, as the steamer was leaving for this place, containing the sad intelligence that Captain Speke when out shooting accidentally shot himself near Bath: no particulars given. You may have detailed accounts by the steamer direct from England.

The *Egyptian* newspaper of the 20th instant gives an account of a grand fete given by the Ramleites to H. H. the Viceroy as a token of gratitude to him for his generosity in having, at his own cost, ordered the construction of a sweet water canal to pass through the centre of that most flourishing township. His Highness was not present but he was represented by his Prime Minister H. E. Rujheb Pasha. No apology was made for his absence, and various are the causes assigned by the people. The Prime Minister assured the company that Ramle would always in an especial manner enjoy the Viceroy's patronage; but not a word escaped him as to his absence. Notwithstanding the newspaper account of the *fête* it was a failure: that is, the best representatives of the various sections of the community were not present, the only Consul there was Mr. Stanley, H. M. Consul at Alexandria, who happens to reside at Ramle. The account otherwise is quite accurate. The Viceroy has had the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Saviour conferred on him by H. M. the King of Greece—a proceeding which no human being can comprehend.

The Egyptian Government have within the last few days concluded an important monetary operation with Messrs. Oppenheim and Co. and Messrs Dervieu and Co. The loan is for five millions sterling, and to be extinguished in fifteen years. It was only yesterday that the covenant was signed. The terms are eleven per cent. per annum, and one per cent. commission on the transaction. Besides this the contractors are to manage the loan, and get £10,000 a year for the management.

In my last communication I informed you that letters threatening to shoot were frequently received by respectable members of the community, and that assassination accompanied by much cruelty had occasioned considerable alarm amongst the more peaceably disposed. This disgraceful proceeding have in no way abated. Last week, a Cavass or native policeman was killed by one of four burglars while in the execution of his duty. An alarm of a robbery was communicated to a *chokee* close by, and those policemen proceeded to the place. There they found one man outside the building on the watch; having secured him, his calls for help were heard, and the three men inside came out, when a fearful struggle took place. The robbers and murderers fired one shot which does not seem to have had any effect, and unsparingly used knives, &c., and the result was that one of the police was stabbed from the back, the knife passing through his left lung. He died immediately. One of the other two policemen had his face frightfully mutilated. The malefactors all managed to get off. All this occurred at half-past 7 p.m. and in the most respectable part of the city of Alexandria. The victim of the outrage was buried the following day at the expense of Government, with much ceremony. The unfortunate man was only 25 years of age, and is reported to have been strong, healthy, and brave, enjoying the respect of his superiors. Three days after the murder, two Greeks and three Maltese were arrested, but from the preliminary examination, there does not appear to be a particle of evidence against them. On the contrary they charge the police with outrage, cruelty and robbery, of having entered their houses without a warrant, kicking and beating and dragging them to the native police office, stealing their watches, money and everything that they had valuable on them. One of the accused, a Maltese, states that a Cavass kicked his wife on the back, and being *enceinte* she is now alarmingly ill from fright and injury. The legal Vice-Consul M. Fonblanque dismissed the charge against one of the three Maltese, and the view he took of the case will be best judged by the fact that he took bail in £10 each for the other two to appear when called for. The Greek Consul I hear purposes to ask for damages from the Government for false arrest and imprisonment; and so matters go on.

In the meantime the Egyptian Government have written to the various Consuls requesting them to shut up all the gambling and drinking houses that abound in this city. They ascribe robbery and bloodshed to drink and gambling [illegible] in Europeans [illegible] well as [illegible] and Arabs, and that they are the cause not only of the above offences against society, but suicides, and entail in other respects great misery on families. To this communication, excepting from M. Fonblanque the Government have received no reply. M. Fonblanque says: "only bring evidence sufficient to convict a British subject of gambling, much less keeping a gambling house, and such a punishment will be inflicted as will deter any other subject continuing gambling." I shall be able to give you more particulars on this and the preceding subject next mail. In defiance of the orders to the Government nearly every European carries a revolver.

The representative of Mr. J. J. McComb, the patentee of the "Cumulative Power Cotton Press, and the "Arrowtie Hoop Iron Band," is here at present, and is I understand about to visit Bombay. His visit here has met with considerable success. It seems that the average density of Bombay cotton arriving in Liverpool amounts to only 27 18lbs to the cubic foot, the average measurement being 14.42 cubic feet to the bale, instead of 12½ as is generally supposed. It further appears that the present imperfect results obtained with the Bombay presses arise from the use of defective lashings, which allow of an expansion amounting to from 15 to 20 per cent. before the actual shipment of the bales. This can be almost entirely obviated by the use of the iron hoops and "arrowtie," the expansion allowed by which (being the bulge between the hoops) need in no case exceed 5 per cent, whilst in the majority of instances it will not amount to 3 per cent. With regard to the hoops in twelve experiments made the total breadth covered by the hoops varied from 10 5-16 inches to 12 3-16 inches per side of the bale. A series of measurements of the diameter of the ropes with number of the Bombay bales gave the following results: Average number of ropes to 17 on side; average total breadth of ropes 10 2-16 inches. This shows that the pressure space, covered by the 11 hoops, was slightly greater than in the case of the 17 ropes; whilst that occupied by the 13 hoops amounted to 2 inches more. The time occupied in fastening the bales by means of the arrowties in no case exceeded half a minute! The following are the sizes to suit various requirements:—

Size No 1.—For making the Bombay bale of 3½ cwt., measuring 12 cubic feet when landed and delivered from the press. Total weight of press about 12 tons; heaviest piece 18 cwt.

Size No. 2.—For making bales of American or any other cotton of 400 pounds measuring 14 cubic feet when banded and delivered from the press. Total weight of press 8 tons; heaviest piece 12 cwt.

Size No. 3.—For making bales of any description of cotton to the density required to give 17lbs. to the cubic foot when banded and delivered from the press.

These presses are supplied at prices ranging from £250 to £700

I have no news of a satisfactory nature to give you respecting the Suez Canal. The works proceed but very slowly. Mr. Aiton, one of the contractors, and considered one of the best engaged on the works, is not "getting on" well with his men. He it was who brought 150 Scotchmen from home about four months ago expecting to do wonders. I understand he has not more than 70 of them with him. They quarrelled and no doubt there are faults on both sides. Within the last fortnight, one, two, and three arrive daily, and are going about the streets of Alexandria in a state of great destitution. They cannot find congenial employment, and Dr. Mackie informs me that three or four have died in the hospital from the effects of starvation and exposure. A public subscription is talked of. In the meantime the British Consulate have interfered and an investigation will be made in respect to the workmen's claims and the differences between them and the contractor.

During the last week gas has been introduced into Alexandria, and perhaps it—more than anything else—will help to uproot this specie of crime. The deeds of these assassins cannot bear the light.

The effect of the gas though not so perfect or so brilliant as we hope to see it was certainly very good. But the lamp-posts are too low; already are the "larkers" mounting them and turning the lights off. Last night there were only illuminated between 10 and 11; but these young gentlemen are known, and will be punished in some way in the course of the week.

On the first night of lighting it, was amusing to observe the antics and astonishment of the natives following "the lamplighter," gazing at him mounting the ladder, and applying the light to the burner. They could not comprehend how to all appearance a piece of cold iron pipe could be lighted and controlled.

We live in strange times as well as in a strange land—the iron way here as elsewhere spreading civilization and bringing nations together. All things are changing. Who would have dared to prophesy in the days of the Ptolemies that the iron-road would traverse the unknown, the arid desert; that the electric messenger would speak between Europe and the second Cataract; that the land of the Pharoahs would be lighted by gas, that Cleopatra's needle would stand in the yard of Railway stations; and that you sit under the base of Pompey's Pillar? Such things have come to pass, and the proverb is reversed—for "there is no longer corn in Egypt." King Cotton has become the leviathan, the wealth of Egypt. I should not wonder if one day I see advertised in the *Egyptian*:—

"Cheap excursions to the Pyramids and back.

"The Pyramids will be beautifully illuminated every evening.

"A Water Fall from the summit of the Grand Pyramid!!

"Cheops will exhibit Pepper's ghost.

"Money returned if it should rain."

I have no more to add. The weather is fine and seasonable. The people looking forward to a good harvest and generally enjoying good health.

BOMBAY.

MR. JOHN MACKINLAY is appointed Surveyor to the Port of Bombay.

THE usual salute was fired yesterday morning on the arrival of the Hon. W. E. Frere from Poona.

AGREEABLY to Garrison Standing Orders the evening gun will be fired at 8 o'clock from Saturday, the 15th inst., until further orders.

THE *Harriet Humble*, from London to Kurrachee, passed through the Downs on the 29th November and has not since been heard of.

MR. E. P. ARTHUR, Political Superintendent of Pahalunpore, is allowed preparatory leave for one month, with permission to apply for a furlough.

THE Civil and Military Committee Examination, which commenced on Monday last in the Town Hall, was concluded yesterday.

CAPTAIN J. HARPUR, of the Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police at Poona, during the absence of Captain Shortt.

MR. R. H. SHOWELL is appointed to act as Income Tax Commissioner, in addition to his present duties as Sub-inspector in Bombay under the Cotton Frauds Act.

MR. ROBERT ANGUS, Chief Manager of the Commercial Bank of India, proceeds to Europe by the outgoing mail to-day, for the purpose of taking charge of the head office in London.

MAJOR E. CAMPBELL, officiating second in command of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, has successfully passed his examination in Hindoostanee Staff Test before the Civil and Military Committee Examination.

THE monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, will be held at the Grant Medical College, tomorrow, at half-past 4 o'clock P. M. The following communication will be submitted for consideration:—"Cases of unnatural labour, by Dr. Hyslop."

IT is stated by a vernacular paper that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company intend to make arrangement with the Agent of the steamer *Lowjee Family* to carry passengers a to cross the Nerbudda River until such time as the Bridge is completed for running the trains over it.

JUST about the time that the mail was signalled last night a fire was observed to break out all on a sudden in the harbour, in the direction of Elephanta. It was at first supposed to be a ship on fire, but we have reason to believe that it was nothing more than some furze being burned on the hill at Elephanta.

WE understand that the principal inhabitants of Broach have prepared an address which will be shortly forwarded to Bombay to the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, congratulating him on the title of Knighthood which has recently been conferred on him by the Portuguese Government.

MR. TEMPLE, the Commissioner of Nagpore, says the *Guzerat Friend*, paid a flying visit to a Surat on Wednesday the 5th instant. His stay there was only for that day, during which time he was the guest of Mr. Cameron, Judge and Session Judge of Surat. He visited the Nawab's palace, the Jaffer Ally Spinning and Weaving Company's buildings now under construction, Cursetjee Furdoonjee School of Arts and Industry, and several other institutions. He started by the next day's train for Ahmedabad direct.

[illegible] following additional passengers proceed to-day by [illegible] P. and O. Co.'s Steamship *Rangoon*, Captain [illegible] to Aden and Suez:—

[illegible]hampton.—Mr. Bancroft, Lieut. Stubbs, and [illegible]sacher,

[illegible]arseilles.—Mr. Dunn, [illegible]

For Aden.—Captain Newdick.

THE P. and O. Co's Steamer *Orissa*, Captain G. N. Hector, which leaves this port to-day for China, &c., carries 1518 chests of Malwa Opium, and the following passengers:—

For Melbourne.—Mrs. Jones and two children.

For Calcutta.—Mrs. Thompson and two children, and Mrs. Alom.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee, Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee, Mr. K. Mackenzie, Hajee Dunjee; and two Chinese.

THERE were only three ships in Aden harbour when the *Carnatic* left for Suez of the 24th September, the *Castle Avon*, *Almira*, and *Clydesdale*. All three were discharging coals for the use of the Messageries Imperiales Company. The captain of the first named vessel met with a bad accident on the night of the 23rd ult. He had just arrived on board, and was proceeding towards his cabin, when he was precipitated down the after hatchway, breaking two of his ribs. The accident was owing to the carelessness of the steward, who had omitted to cover the hatch with its grating.

H. M.'s screw sloop of war *Wasp*, 13 guns, Captain W. Bowden, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday at noon. She left Trincomallee on the 29th July when she sailed to Mahi, Seychelles and Zanzibar, since which time she has been cruising between the latter place and the island of Socotra for the suppression of the slave trade. From Socotra hence she experienced calms and light winds from the north-east. She reports having fallen in with the *Pantaloon* which may be expected here in a few days. Both these vessels belong to this station, and as the *Princess Royal*, 72 guns, with the flag of Rear Admiral St. Vincent King, C.B., is also expected about a month hence, we shall then have a respectable naval force in harbour. Bombay will thus be honored by the presence of a number of naval officers all of whom, we are sure, will receive a hearty welcome from our fellow-citizens.

WE have received a number of complaints having reference to the serious nuisance caused by the clouds of dust continually blowing from the newly made roads on the Esplanade. These complaints are perfectly justifiable, and the nuisance on Wednesday evening was truly intolerable. Most of our correspondents throw the blame on the Municipal Commissioners, but in justice to that well-abused body we consider it but fair to inform our correspondents that the Board have nothing to do with the matter, as they are not in possession of the roads yet, they being only "in progress of construction." The duty of watering these roads, therefore, devolves on the parties who made them. The Commissioners, however, have, we understand, ordered the contractor to water them, but from their extreme width they will require more carts than can properly be spared from other portions of the town until the necessary water pipes, to be laid especially for watering, are ready: these ought to have been laid at the time of construction so as to avoid the annoyance at present experienced all over the town from the gas pipe-laying. Even the foot-paths will have to be watered otherwise we will be subjected to a constant nuisance.

THE state of the public health is not quite so favourable as last week, the number of deaths having slightly increased. The weekly official return shows them to have been 351 deaths against 339 of the previous week, which when compared with the mean of the past ten years shows an excess of 115. Cholera has slight increased, whilst the mortality from fever is less; there is also a slight increase in other diseases.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	0	Cholera	1
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	3
Fever	1	Fever	3
Other diseases	3	Other diseases	8
Accident	0	Accidents	0
INDO-EUROPEANS:		JEWS:	
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Fever	0	Fever	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	1
Accident	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	0
Cholera	13	Small-pox	0
Small-pox	0	Fever	0
Fever	165	Other diseases	3
Other diseases	41	Accident	1
Accident & violence	4	NEGRO-AFRICANS	
Other and Unknown	1	Cholera	0
MUSSULMANS:		Fever	1
Cholera	8	Other diseases	2
Small-pox	0	Accident	0
Measles	0	UNKNOWN RACES	
Fever	70	Cholera	0
Other diseases	21	Fever	0
Accident	1	Other diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	22	16	Sexual system and child bearing	2	2
Small-pox	3	1	Tegumentary system	0	2
Measles	0	0	Cachexy	22	27
Fever	240	118	Leprosy	0	1
Nervous system	15	12	Dropsy	1	2
Vascular system	1	1	Accident	6	4
Respiratory system	15	19	Other and unknown	1	0
Alimentary system	23	31			
Urinary system	0	0			

M. POUSSARD AND MISS AMELIA BAILEY'S CONCERT.

WE announced in yesterday's issue the complete success of the first concert given by these two artistes on Wednesday evening in the Town Hall. Nearly every chair in both parts of the room was occupied, the audience including a large number of ladies; and the enthusiastic applause which followed the execution of every piece in the programme, showed that the performance must have thoroughly satisfied the expectations of those present. It was the most pleasing entertainment that we have attended for some time.

M. Poussard's instrumentation is of a very extraordinary character. As regards firmness of touch, fulness of tone, and the brilliancy and exactness with which he executes the most intricate passages, he contrasts favourably with the best violinists we have heard; but he seems to know that perfection in his art does not consist in mere manual dexterity, and hence his great distinguishing characteristic is the wonderful sympathy which he excites in his audience, who sit as it were spell bound under his influence. M. Poussard is an artist as well as a musician; he has genius as well as talent, and he accomplishes the greatest triumph which an artiste can achieve—the art of inspiring in others feelings and emotions in harmony with his own. We cannot enter into detailed criticism of each of the four solos included in the programme of the Concert; but we may remark that they were admirably selected, if the object were to show the versatility of M. Poussard's talent. They consisted of a capriccio entitled "Hungarian Airs," a composition written apparently with the express purpose of showing the varied capability of the instrument; a fantasia on "Lucia di Lammermoor," most artistically executed, the richness of tone showing that M. Poussard must possess a violin of rare excellence; an andante by De Beriot, a movement of a very elaborate character, but played, both as regards the bowing and the fingering, without a faltering note; and a piece entitled in the programme, "Toll the bell," with comic variations on a popular English Air." To describe this last piece or the effect which its performance produced on the audience were impossible. We have heard of ventriloquists imitating the voices of a whole omnibusful of passengers; we have seen wizards produce a bazaar out of a hat, and pour all sorts of liquors out of a single bottle; but we never before thought it possible to produce so many and such extraordinary sounds from catgut. The audience were convulsed with laughter as they were also with the comic encores previously played by M. Poussard.

Miss Amelia Bailey made a very happy *debut*. She met with an exceedingly warm reception, and the applause which she subsequently received showed that she deserved it. Her songs were varied in character, and it were perhaps difficult to say in which class of melodies she appears to best advantage. It is certain, however, that she is very successful in the rendering of pathetic ballads, two of which she sang last evening—"Her bright smile haunts me still," and "Wenn so sauft und mild, Selene." The latter is new to us, but it is singularly beautiful, and will bear to be repeated at a future Concert. The song, however, which called forth the loudest applause was "Comin' through the rye;" and the fair vocalist, who had not responded to the previous encores was compelled to come forward again, when she substituted a bravura song, well calculated to show the power and very high range of her voice. The lady's appearance and unaffected style are in her favour, and judging from her success last evening she will be a favourite here.

Herr Schmuck acted as accompaniest, no easy office considering the erratic nature of some of M. Poussard's performances, and it must be admitted that he was free from the too common fault of making the soloist suffer from a too loud accompaniment.

At the conclusion of the Concert, it was announced by the Manager that the second Concert would be given on Saturday afternoon. As the Concerts have to be given in the Town Hall, this is a very wise arrangement, of which no doubt a large number of persons will take advantage. We have been requested to draw attention to the programme of this Concert, which appears in another column.

EXECUTION OF ISMAEL AHMED FOR MURDER.

THIS wretched man, who was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court of the murder of his wife, a girl of about eleven years of age, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, underwent the last penalty of the law yesterday morning at the usual place of execution in front of the County Jail at Oomercarry. All the preparations for the execution having been previously made, the unhappy man was brought from the condemned cell wherein he had been confined ever since his conviction, and a procession being formed, which was led by the Sheriff, Dr. Birdwood, and his Deputy, Mr. Charles Legget, and marshalled by the Jail authorities under Mr. Lake, he walked to the foot of the steps leading up to the scaffold, which he ascended with a firm step and the same apparently unconcerned manner which had been usual with him ever since his apprehension on the horrible charge which has resulted in his forfeiting his life on the gallows. The executioner having made all the necessary preparations the bolt was withdrawn and the drop fell precisely at half-past 7 A. M. The body of the wretched man was convulsed for several minutes, which was probably owing to his being a light-weight. After hanging for an hour the body was taken down and delivered to the relations of the deceased, a number of whom were in attendance at the Jail from an early hour in the morning.

Ismael Ahmed made no confession of his guilt before his execution, but kept to the same story he had told from the first, namely, that his wife had poisoned herself with opium because he would not let her go to her parents, and that he had cut up the body and removed it from his house in the manner described in the evidence at the trial through fear of the Police, who would charge him with having murdered her. Since his conviction he had evidently made up his mind for the worst and entertained no hope of a reprieve. He was visited by a great number of his relations shortly before his execution, to whom [illegible] in a cheerful manner, always, however, [illegible] much [illegible] possible [illegible] reference to the crime for which [illegible] before he was turned off [illegible] to address the crowd, but his feelings [illegible] ment seemed to have overcome him, and [illegible] make himself heard. The day before his [illegible] said to one of the officers of the Jail, that [illegible] life was forfeited, but that it was owing [illegible] the evidence given by Mr. Edginton, Acbar [illegible] the man who was aroused during the night of [illegible] murder by the falling of the perch on which he [illegible] his pigeons at which moment he said he heard the murdered girl crying out, that she was being killed. This statement he denounced as being entirely false, and he maintained to the last that she died from the effects of opium taken by herself. A very large crowd of natives, amongst whom there were many women, assembled to witness the execution, and behaved in a very orderly manner. They seemed to be fully impressed with the conviction that the wretched man was guilty of the murder of his wife, and exhibited no feeling of sympathy in his ignominious fate. All the preparations for the execution were most efficiently made, and the horrible spectacle passed off without any misadventure.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—13th *October*.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THE NOTE FORGERY CASE.—Bappoojee Mulhar, Mahdowram Rangrow, Purushram Ramchunder, and Vithul Suckaram, were brought up on remand, charged with forging documents purporting to be valuable securities, to wit, Government currency notes for fifty rupees each; and with having in their possession a copper plate and other instruments for the purpose of forging such valuable securities.

Mr. Barton appeared for the defence.

The further hearing of this case was resumed yesterday when the following additional evidence was taken:—

Acbar Ally deposed.—I am Native Commandant of the Bombay Police Force. On the night of Thursday, the 29th of September last, in consequence of information I had received, I went to Khetwadee Sixth Cross Street with Ahmed Ali Jemadar and other Police officers. The Acting Commissioner of Police was also, there. We went to the house, No. 75, in that street. I found the street door open, and I went upstairs. I found the trap-door at the top of the stairs shut down. I forced open the trap-door, and entered the front room. On the first floor of the house there was a light; and I found in the room all the four prisoners at the bar. As I entered the room, I saw Mr. Souter and Ahmed Ally Jemadar enter the room by an open front window. The prisoner, Bappoojee Mulhar, was sitting on his bedding which was on the floor. The small table, now produced, was before him. A lamp was on the floor close to the table. Mahdowrow Rungrow was seated upon the bedding at the opposite side of that table. They were both sitting at the table. When I first saw the prisoners Bappoojee and Mahdowrow at the table they were at work. Each had a camel hair pencil in his hand. Those pencils are now produced. The prisoner Bappoojee had the red colored pencil, and the prisoner Mahdowrow had the black painted pencil in his hand. I went up to the table, and found upon it the note now before me (marked A.) It was before Bappoojee, and he appeared to be at work upon it. I took possession of it. I also found on the table the several unfinished notes (marked from B. to L.) Ahmed Jemadar took from the same table the note now produced, (marked M.) and gave it to me. The prisoner Mahdowrow grasped at it, and tore it. I also took from that table the two blank pieces of paper, now produced, (marked N and O.) They are in the shape of a currency note, and marked with the water lines. I also found upon the table the ink and the several writing and drawing materials and instruments, now produced. I found by the side of the table, upon the floor, the book now produced, in which I found the unfinished note, now before me (marked P.) The card of steel pens was also on the floor. The prisoner Purushram Ramchunder was sitting at the table on the left side of Mahdowrow, and Vithul Succaram was sitting at the table on the right of Bappoojee. I did not see any thing in the hands of the prisoners Purushram and Vithul; they appeared to be assisting the prisoners Bappoojee and Mahdowrow. I saw in the same room the lithographic press, now before me. I found upon the press the two unfinished notes, now produced (marked Q. and R.) I found near the press the lithographic ink stone and roller, now before me. I then went with other police officers to an inner room. I found in that room the lithographic stone, now produced, having upon it the impression of a note for fifty rupees. In the same room, I found the copper plate, now produced, for making the water lines on the paper for notes of fifty rupees. I found the water lines upon the notes as aforesaid to correspond with the lines on that plate. I also found in that room the transfer and other paper, now produced. I and the other police officer arrested the prisoners. We did not find the stamp by which "Bank of Bombay" was stamped in red ink on one of the notes. The prisoner Bappoojee said that he imitated the stamp by hand. The other three prisoners said nothing, except Vithul, who said that he had come from Tanna. The genuine currency note for fifty rupees, now produced, was found in the hand of Bappoojee by Mr. Souter, who gave it to me. The notes found as aforesaid, except that last mentioned, are all forged notes for fifty rupees each. The prisoners, the forged notes, and property aforesaid, were taken to the Chowkey, and to the Mazagon Police Office.

Mr. Barton left the Court in the middle of the examination of the witness, saying to His Worship that he reserved his defence for the High Court.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until this day (Friday.)

POONA.

WE have very great regret in announcing the death of Ensign Fenton, of the 44th regiment, at Belgaum, which occurred yesterday from a fall from his horse. Mr. Fenton was the eldest son of our respected station Chaplain, and only arrived in India at the end of last year, on which occasion he passed through Poona to join his regiment. We need not say that the deepest sympathy is sure to be felt by all our readers for Mr. and Mrs. Fenton in this terrible bereavement.—*Poona Observer, October* 13.

MESSRS. HUNT & CO.—We learn by a telegram from Bombay the result of the appeal made by Mr. Gamble, the Official Assignee, against the decision of Mr. Charles Walter, our acting Judge, in the case of the Poona Creditors of Messrs. Hunt, Monnet, and Hunt and Co's. firm. The Judges of the High Court yesterday approved the judgment of Mr. Walter, on behalf of the Mofussil creditors, and accordingly the sale of the effects of the firm will soon commence under order of the Poona Court by the Nazir, Mr. Fernandez.—*Id*.

We understand that the Porters employed by the G. I. P. Railway Company have all given notice of their intention to leave the Company's service unless their pay is increased.—*Id*.

MORE PARSEE LIBERALITY.—The following sums have been made over to Government by the following members of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's family and other Parsee gentlemen for the Durrumsallas on the Railway Stations between Bombay and Guzerat already ordered to be built:—

The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, at Bombay	Rs.	1,00,000
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., at Bandora	,,	10,000
Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, at Baldapardy and Oodwara	,,	35,000
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. at Vizulpoor	,,	10,000
Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, at Baroch	,,	20,000
Cursetjee Furdoon Paruck, Esq, at Dhyso[illegible]	,,	5,000
Byramjee Maneckjee Wadia (of Surat) in the name of his Patron Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., at Bulsar	,,	15,000
Merboye, daughter of the late Furdoonjee Sorabjee Paruck, at Syan	,,	12,000
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Esq., at Bhurrodeen	,,	5,000

It will be observed from the above figures that one lack and seventy-five thousand rupees have been given by the members of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's family, and rupees thirty-five thousand by the members of the late Furdonjee Sorabjee Paruck's family.—*Id*.

BENGAL.

WE are informed that a reconciliation has taken place between His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and his late Dewan, Rajah Prosonno Narayun Deb, Bahadur.—*Englishman, October* 5.

THE PUNJAB.

THE Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab returned to Lahore yesterday morning. His Honor, (who was mounted on horse-back,) was escorted into the station by a large cavalcade of Government Officials, native Chiefs, and other Gentlemen, exceeding fifty in number, besides a detachment of Cavalry. The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles presented arms on His Honor's approach, and was addressed by him in a few pleasant words.

There was a reception at Government House afterwards, which was numerously attended by the gentlemen of the Station.—*Lahore Chronicle, October* 5.

THE following Telegraphic message has been placed at our disposal by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor:—

From Sir B. Frere, Bombay, to Sir R. Montgomery, Murree.

Mr. Alison telegraphs from Teveram (Teheran?) in 24 hours. Lines open from Teheran, Petersburg and London, but too expensive to be used except for messages of emergency.—*Id*.

WE are informed on good authority that the 42nd Highlanders at Dugshai, and the 90th Light Infantry at Meean Meer, are to exchange stations.

We have since heard the 42nd go to Subathoo.—*Id*.

WILL PEACE IMMEDIATELY BRING DOWN THE PRICE OF COTTON?

(*From the Index.*)

A PARAGRAPH appeared in *The Times'* city article on Tuesday which is calculated to excite uneasiness in Liverpool and Manchester. We cannot believe that the prospect of peace in America causes the present tightness in the money market, for it certainly will not cost more to buy American cotton than it does substitutes for American cotton. *The Times*, however, sufficiently qualifies its evil forebodings by referring to the difficulties in the way of bringing American cotton to market, and to the demand for cotton goods that will spring up on the announcement of peace. It is certainly true that peace will cause a heavy fall in the price of cotton; but, if the circumstances are rightly understood, it is not inevitable that this fall should be sudden or partake of the features of a panic. The subjoined article was already in type when *The Times* comments on the cotton trade appeared, and those comments render it more than ever necessary that the case should be fully and fairly set forth. The American war has not as yet caused a pánic in the cotton trade. Hitherto most of the speculators have drawn prizes. Not only the original owners, but half a dozen sets of consecutive operators, have made fortunes out of the stock of cotton in hand in 1861. It was not at a single bound, but by a series of jumps, that cotton reached its present market value. The explanation is obvious. Until Secession was an accomplished fact, it was regarded as an idle threat, and until the war actually commenced few persons in this country believed that the North would attempt to restore the Union by force of arms. Nor was this incredulity unreasonable. It is plain enough that the South was so firmly persuaded of the continuance of peace that she made no preparation of war, for certainly the long interval between the election of Mr. Lincoln and the first bombardment of Fort Sumter might have been employed in transferring Southern cotton to neutral ports, so that the Confederates would have escaped many of the financial difficulties which they have had to encounter. Even when the war broke out, there were two reasons which tended to keep down the price of cotton. It was not supposed that the maritime Powers, in the face of the treaty of Paris, would recognize the validity of a blockade which could only be an imperfect blockade. Two years ago there was an impression that solemn treaties entered into by great Powers were worth something; but we know now that, whether treaties are old or new, they are only to be observed when observance is deemed expedient. Lastly, it was thought that the war would be short, and that before the enormous stocks of raw cotton and cotton fabrics were exhausted, the war would end. So it was only by slow degrees that men believed in a cotton famine; and therefore it was by equally slow degrees that cotton reached to what are considered famine prices. Yet knowing the extreme sensitiveness of market prices, and what slight events frequently induce a panic, it is remarkable that the American war has not caused greater convulsions in the cotton trade. Now that there is, let us hope, a prospect of the termination of hostilities, it may be well to consider the probable effect of peace on the price of cotton. Judging from the agitation in Liverpool and Manchester manifested as each succeeding mail announces the rapid development of a peace sentiment, we might fear that peace will produce such a sudden fall in the value of cotton that the holders would be utterly ruined. If a panic ensues, this will be the case, but we think it is easy to show that such a panic would be groundless, and that the holders of cotton need not fear a heavy and sudden depreciation of the value of their property. It is true that there is a large stock of cotton in the South. It would be ridiculous to attempt to give an estimate of the stock, for nothing is more dangerous than basing a calculation on merely problematical data; still, knowing the vast quantity of cotton held by the Confederate Government, and that the Government holding represents but a portion of the entire stock, the whole quantity must be considerable. But it must be remembered that the whole of this stock cannot be forthwith thrown upon the European market. The means of transit have been destroyed. The railroads have been cut up not so much by the enemy as by the Confederates, for the purpose of repairing the main lines used for military transport. The river steamers no longer exist, and therefore railways must be repaired and a new fleet of river steamers built before the bulk of the cotton can be brought to seaports, and these works cannot be soon completed. Moreover, we must note carefully that the supply of American cotton has not altogether ceased. We find by reference to the Liverpool shipping list that many thousands of bales of Southern cotton have been received at Liverpool in the last few weeks, and very few ships come from ports contiguous to the Confederacy without being partly freighted with cotton. The enterprise of British merchants has in this respect rendered the blockade ineffective; but a supply of American cotton, in addition to the large supplies from India and elsewhere, has not sent down the price of cotton. It may be asked if we mean to assert that when peace is restored, the quantity of cotton shipped from the South will not be much larger than it is at present. Assuredly this is not our opinion. What we say is that, no matter how great the demand, many months must elapse after the conclusion of peace before a great part of the stock of cotton in the South can be in the hands of the Liverpool brokers; and, further, we say that the effect of peace on the price of cotton will be considerably modified, since already in time of war we are in receipt of Southern cotton. Still, making these allowances, it is not to be denied that, so soon as the war is over, cotton in comparatively large quantities will come from the Confederacy, but those who infer that their must be a sudden drop in price do not sufficiently weigh all the circumstances. Since the commencement of the American war it has required perpetual effort to foster the growth of cotton in India and other places. Cotton Supply Associations have done what they could to induce a belief that the American war was to go on for many years, and at the end thereof the South was to be left so exhausted and disorganized that many more years must pass away before she again became the great cotton field of the world. No other kind of argument was tenable; for if the American war has proved anything, it certainly has proved that no cotton country can compete with America. Now peace in America will produce a genuine and well founded panic amongst non-American growers, and the supplies from India and the Mediterranean will be instantly checked, for those countries, allured by the high prices, are sending every bale to Liverpool that they can make ready for export. We shall get more cotton from America but our supplies from India and other places will fall off. And suppose that peace should bring about a panic, and that the price of cotton should come down to what will probably be its normal price three years after the war is over—that is, a shilling per pound—the effect would not only be to check, but absolutely to stop any large supplies of non-American cotton; that is, we should receive from India very little if any more cotton than we did in former times. Besides the foregoing, there is another reason, and a very important one, why we may expect that peace prices will not rule for some time after the termination of hostilities. When peace is proclaimed, there will be a large and even excessive demand for cotton fabrics—a demand which will show that those who have erected new mills were men of foresight, and that those who have looked with indifference on the emigration of Lancashire operatives have been lamentably shortsighted. Everywhere the stocks of fabrics are at a very low ebb; still buyers are very guarded in their purchases, from the prevalent idea that the war is nearly over, and that peace will cause a sudden and disastrous fall in the price of cotton. Should there be a momentary fall the demand will restore high prices; or if high prices are maintained, buyers seeing no prospect of immediate cheapness, will have to purchase at current rates. Besides, there will be an enormous demand for cotton goods in the Confederacy. when we consider how completely the South is denuded of cotton fabrics, it is not, we think an exaggeration to say that her orders will amount to from ten to fifteen millions sterling, and that two-thirds of the cotton exported from the Confederates States during the first year of peace will be re-imported as cotton fabrics. We submit, then, that there are no grounds for supposing that a sudden and heavy fall in the price of cotton must result from peace, but, on the contrary, that the holders of stocks, unless they sacrifice their property in a moment of panic, will not lose by the termination of hostilities. We do not mean that if a man refusses to part with his cotton and stores it up for a year or two, he will not lose. Our argument is that the downfall of price will be gradual, that probably no very serious depreciation will follow peace, and that present stocks will pass into the hands of manufacturers at nearly present prices. Peace will ultimately give us cheap cotton, though the most sanguine person must not expect there will be a return of the prices of 1860 for many years. Meantime we rejoice unfeignedly that, though high prices will prevail for cotton fabrics, they will not, owing to the large demand, prevent those wondrous hives of industry, the cotton mills, from again being in full work, and that the Lancashire operatives—the only class in England that has suffered in consequence of the American war, and who have borne their suffering with a noble fortitude that is beyond all praise—will be amongst the first to reap the fruits of blessed peace.

9 PER CENT.

(*From the Economist, September* 10.)

THE rise to 9 per cent. of the minimum rate at the Bank of England will not need any explanation to the readers of the Economist. Three weeks since we recommended a similar policy. But we are not prepared to say, now that what we then advised has been found necessary, that the Bank Directors were wrong in acting as they did. The very admirable manner, we may say the admittedly admirable manner, in which the Bank of England is managed, must make all critics inclined to defer to the judgment of the responsible managers rather than to advance needless criticism. If the Bank had advanced the rate three weeks hence, it would have been possible to say that 8 per cent was sufficient. *Now* it is not possible. After more than a month of 8 per cent., the state of the Banking Department was—

	£
Public deposits	6,022,373
Private —	12,904,085
Seven-day and other bills	557,259
	19,483,717

and the reserve is 6,810,582*l*, or but little over the one-third with which we have contended, and, it is now admitted, the Bank of England should be content.

There are only two considerations which, after what we have before laid before our readers, we think it necessary to dwell upon.

First. There is little or no doubt that most of our trade is very profitable. We have now cheap corn over the whole world, and as to its effect we would quote what we wrote this time last year, not to prove we were right, but because we can now add nothing to those remarks, and if we wrote them now they might be thought to be *forged* after the event:—

"A bad harvest, and a consequent great rise in the price of food, has its effect—its immediate bad effect—upon every industry in the kingdom. If there is any one subject which the ECONOMIST may without vanity call its own, and in the popularisation of which it may fairly claim to have been of use, it is this. Half its earlier numbers are full of the exposition of the effect of the then existing sliding scale in suddenly raising the price of corn unduly, and the disastrous effects on our manufacturing industry in consequence. The price of food is so large an item in the outlay of most families that, when it is augmented by some 40 or 50 per cent., of necessity there is a decreased consumption of all other things, and the manufactures which are dependent on the consumption and prosperity of the great mass of the working classes are once and all at once depressed. But *now* our manufactures are subject to no such diffused depression; now, on the contrary, their prosperity is stimulated by the opposite consequences of a good harvest. A low price of food, such as we now have, at once enables the vast multitudes of the operative classes to consume much more of everything else. Our manufacturing districts (the special cotton district excepted, of course) are in a state of unusual and of rapidly augmenting prosperity. They are making more than they were, and they are getting more than they were. The increase in the price of cotton clothing has no such effect upon the consumption of the masses as a rise in the price of food. Their expenditure on cotton clothing being small in comparison with their expenditure on food, a rise in its price is of very secondary effect, and that very rise has caused an increased activity in the woollen and linen manufactures, which are the nearest substitute. Broadly speaking, and omitting the distressed unions specially devoted to the cotton manufacture, it may be said that all our manufacturers are now prosperous, and are likely to be more so; while, if the drain of bullion were a corn-drain and not a cotton-drain, those districts would already be rather unprosperous, and would rapidly be becoming more so.

"The effect of this on the bullion movement is of importance. A bad harvest and a consequent diminution in manufacturing industry tends to send money back to the banks, and especially to the Banks of France and England which keep the store. Manufacturing industry requires much gold and silver for the payment of wages; and if you diminish it suddenly, you set free at once much gold and silver. Thus, after the panics of 1847, and 1857, when industry became suddenly stagnant, gold and silver flowed back to the reserves of the banks with magical rapidity. But now, simultaneously with an external drain of bullion from the banks, they are likely to be subjected to an internal demand for sovereigns for manufacturing industry, which, though in no place of great importance, yet taking the whole country over is of great importance. Nor is this a cause affecting only England; all Europe is similarly affected. The good harvest has placed the peasantry of all countries in Europe in a state of prosperity which the great improvements now going on tend to augment. A prosperous continental peasant still holds and hoards some bullion when he can; and, therefore, simultaneously with a bullion drain to distant regions such as is ordinarily consequent on a bad harvest, there is a home demand for gold and silver such as could only be produced by a good harvest. The two causes which produce a scarcity of gold and silver usually act separately, but now they are acting together."

Secondly. The cotton drain now in operation is of a peculiar nature. We have paid for most of the cotton now received. As a rule, cotton bills fall due about six weeks after the cotton against which they are drawn is received. Most of the *received* cotton is, therefore, paid for. Of course what is *being* received is paid for in course, and whatever gold is transmitted by competent persons for advances to ryots for next year's cotton must somehow be found; but there are almost no *arrears*, and the purchases of cotton in India for next year must be subject to the considerations respecting America which we this week indicate in part, and hope next week to develope at length.

THE MONEY MARKET OF THE WEEK.

(*From the Economist, Sept. 17.*)

THE Bank return of Wednesday evening last is not so good as some sanguine persons anticipated, but it is as good as, perhaps, under the circumstances, could fairly be anticipated.

First. It is not natural that the augmentation of the Bank rate from 8 to 9 per cent. should at once, and as it were by magic, fill the Bank till. Whether the increase in the value of money operate by attracting money here, or by depressing the value of commodities, and so increasing exports, and so diminishing imports, *Time* is required for its operation. Foreign countries must consider before they resolve on sending money largely to the English money Market, and consideration necessarily involves a considerable interval to render it effectual.

Secondly. Foreign money, we hear, is coming to London in somewhat important quantities, although the results have not as yet shown themselves in the Bank account. There is a considerable inquiry for six-months' bills and other *long-dated* bills, mostly on foreign account; and of all symptoms in the money market, this is among the most hopeful.

Thirdly. So much money will not be sent to India this year as some week since was believed be sent. We have elsewhere given in a most elaborate form a careful judgment on American affairs, and what is the most material point to the money market— the price of cotton is much more likely to fall very considerably during the year 1865 than to continue as at present. Cotton during next year will be brought home according to rational anticipation and business-like calculation to a continually falling market. Last year, money was sent out substantially and in fact to pay in advance for this year. But money was this time last year at 4 per cent. A very considerable sum will undoubtedly be sent to India; many engagements have been made, and in spite of many discouragements the price of India cotton will, as compared with the price in old times, still be very great. But so much bullion will not be at once needed as was till lately upon solid grounds believed, and therefore, the rate of interest during the autumn and the winter will be lower than was then by all probable calculation to be anticipated.

THE ST. LEGER DAY.

Wednesday, September 14.

THERE are always features pertaining to the great races of the year which prevent the record of them lapsing into the dull detail of routine events. The Derby and the St. Leger have each their distinctive history, and though there may be a stereotyped similarity in some of the details yet the chief actors in the scene stand out with a marked individuality always fresh and new. Last year we were chronicling a story of which Lord Clifden was the hero. To-day it is Blair Athol and General Peel whose achievements created an excitement as to the respective merits of the two horses scarcely paralleled. It was only on the Town Moor of Doncaster that the question of whether the Derby was a true run race, whether too much was not made of the General in the early part of it, and whether the course here would not suit him better than the Epsom Downs, could be decided. The first and second at Epsom have not fought their battles o'er again since 1860, when Thormanby and the Wizard were both vanquished by St. Albans and High Treason. It is remarkable, however, that in 1862 and in 1863 the St. Leger was carried off by Marquis and Lord Clifden, who were both second in the Derby, but it may be mentioned that neither were opposed by their Derby conquerers when victorious at Doncaster, Caractacus being absent from an accident, and Macaroni not being amongst the nominations. In order that the position of the horses engaged in the great struggle of Wednesday should be fully comprehended, we shall briefly recapitulate their antecedents. Blair Athol, who never ran as a 2-yr-old, made his first appearance in the Derby, and won in the most gallant manner, defeating General Peel and Scottish Chief, who had been tremendous favourites, and one of the largest and best field of many years past. He is the property of Mr. W. I'Anson, a trainer, of Malton, one of the most fortunate men that ever owned horses, as with a limited stud he has possessed within a child's recollection Blink Bonny, Caller Ou, and Blair Athol, with whom he has, since 1857, won the Derby twice, the Oaks and the St. Leger twice. To show the estimation in which his breed of horses is held we may mention that after the Derby he declined an offer of 35,000*l*. for his small team. Besides the St Leger, that wonderful mare Caller Ou has won 29 Queen's plates of 100*l*. each. After the Derby, Blair Athol was supposed to be one of the very best horses we have had on the turf since the days of those celebrities the Flying Dutchman, Voltigeur, and West Australian. The noble owner and partizans of General Peel, however, were by no means satisfied that their horse had been fairly beaten on his merits. It was insisted that the General's preparation had been neglected, and that the jockey had allowed his horse to wear himself out by making running, instead of waiting for a final rush. Most unjustly to Aldcroft, some people even threw out the most unjustifiable innuendoes that he had played into the hands of a clique of book-makers who it was known had won enormous sums of money by the victory of Blair Athol. Lord Glasgow removed General Peel from the charge of his private trainer, T. Dawson, sen., to John Scott's at Malton. Blair Athol's defeat at Paris by Vermouth created a great sensation, but his overthrow was attributed to the fact that he was "hustled" about by sea and land, and that he had no fair opportunity. At Ascot and Goodwood he again showed superiority by winning his engagements in a canter, but at York he was again compelled to succumb to the Miner, a horse which, up to that period, none but the owner and trainer believed to possess racing capabilities. This incident caused a vast sensation, bringing the Miner into conspicuous notice, though Blair Athol, on that occasion, was conceding John Osborne's colt 7lb, a great deal of weight in racing practice. Notwithstanding a temporary depression in the betting Blair Athol soon recovered his position, and rapidly regained his rank as first favourite. General Peel since the Derby has been kept in retirement, although it was intended to have brought him out in the Great Yorkshire Stakes to meet Blair Athol. John Scott persuaded Lord Glasgow to reserve his magnificent horse until the St. Leger, and the advice of the veteran trainer was complied with. It was generally conceded by all who saw the "General," after his arrival at Doncaster, that he had much improved since the Derby, and John Scott himself declared that if defeated, there was "no excuse" for him. Blair Athol and General Peel reached Doncaster on Monday, and their gallops on Tuesday morning were watched with the utmost curiosity by large crowds interested in the issue of the race. The Derby winner was the acme of condition, his coat being as fine as a star, and he moved with the freedom of a horse who had undergone the most perfect preparation. General Peel, too, was as hard as nails and the muscle on his fine frame was as clearly laid on as if sculptured. John Scott did not depend entirely on "Peel" but had besides Baragah and Claremont engaged in the race. They are the property of Mr. John Bowes, one of the staunchest supporters of the Whitewall establishment. Baragah, though so unplaced in the Derby, has for sometime past been known to enjoy the confidence of his trainer to a certain extent, and though lately, as it is termed, "knocked out" in the Market, he returned to favour, and was backed to win a deal of money from prices down to 9 to 1, at which quotation he closed on Tuesday night at the Rooms. Amongst the outsiders, Ely, Cambuscan, and Knight of Snowdon, were the hopes of "the fielders," or those whose principles of betting it is to stand against the favourite. Ely, the winner of the Champagne Stakes, at this meeting last year, had been backed heavily by the public, on the strength of his having always, even when beaten, run respectably, and never disgraced himself. In the Derby he was in front a long way, and at Ascot he carried off the Prince of Wales' Stakes, defeating Fille de l'Air, the winner of the Oaks, and other animals more or less distinguished; and at York, on the first day, he ran at a disadvantage of 3lbs weight with The Miner, whom he beat by a head, but it was said that the latter only lost through there being a bad pace, and that under other circumstances, the result would have been different. Cambuscan was a great favourite for the Derby, but is still better known to the public from the strange proceedings which led to his being bought in at Lord Stamford's sale last December. At Epsom the horse was never formidable in the course of the race, and at Stockbridge Ely cut him down in a canter in the Biennial Stakes. Considerably improved, however, he was generally liked in his morning gallops at Doncaster, and was heavily backed to finish among the first three. John Day had two outsiders in Master Richard and Black Rock, and, after a brief spurt in the betting the first-named declined to any price in consequence of the stable being convinced that he had no stamina to stay beyond a mile or a mile and a quarter. Black Rock who had, during the season been beaten all over the country by the most inferior horses came into some notice among the outsiders by running at the late Derby meeting, and there was a lingering fondness for him in consequence of the honourable turf policy always pursued by his owner the Duke of Beaufort, and the announcement that the popular and fortunate jockey, George Fordham, was to be entrusted with the mount.

Having thus briefly placed our readers in possession of the status of the competitors up to the eve of the race, we may at once proceed to the ordinary narration of the features of the eighty-ninth St. Leger day. The Rooms on Tuesday night were crammed, and towards midnight it was almost impossible to move, and the air, hot and oppressive, was rendered nearly suffocating by the rank odour of hundreds of cigars. Except between the two favourites, Blair Athol and General Peel, the amount of money wagered was by no means large. Nine to four was taken to win many hundreds of pounds about the Derby winner, and Mr. Steel, a well-known adherent of General Peel, accepted 550 to 200 about Lord Glasgow's horse. In the course of the evening it was stated that Wells would ride the "General," and not Aldcroft. Several letters of a scandalous nature were, it is reported, sent to Lord Glasgow, cautioning him against the employment of Aldcroft, and the noble earl is said to have shown them to his jockey, and given him the option of riding if he chose, but adding that under the circumstances it would be better to allow Wells to ride, as, if "the General" were defeated in the hands of his Epsom rider, all manner of harsh remarks would be made. Aldcroft, who from the first had no desire to ride, concurred in his lordship's opinion. Another change in jockeys was also announced. Mr. Naylor, having determined to withdraw Coastguard, thereby released Challoner, who was left free to ride Blair Athol; but Mr. I'Anson entrusted the mount to young Snowdon.

Among the vast crowd that thronged the streets of Doncaster from an early hour, but two names, those of the favourites, were on every lip:—"Would John Scott win t'Leger, or would it go to Malton?" Nobody seemed to think of other destination for the prize, despite the claims of the Miner, for had not the Wizard a second string to his bow in Baragah, whom clever people continued to back despite reports of lameness and break-down? There are few more striking scenes than the approach to the course from the town on the Leger Day. Confined within a more limited space than a similar assemblage at Epsom or Ascot the order and regularity of the vast throng, all intent on seeing the event, is a sight that often as it has been described has always something of freshness about it. The first race was appointed for 1-30 the St Leger at 2-45, and the last race, the Queen's Plate, at 5 o'clock. To describe the scene in the town within half an hour appointed for the commencement of business would be impossible, the High street being one moving mass of people, and vehicles of all descriptions streamed towards the course. About 10 o'clock rain began to fall heavily, but people were even then ill-prepared for the deluge which was to follow. Contrary to expectation, the attendance was not so large as had been seen on many former years, but thick lines of people thronged each side of the course, treble rows within two hundred yards of the bend, and the Grand Stand, ring and enclosures were filled; but the overcoats, and thousands of umbrellas rendered the spectacle anything but a cheerful one; and as the afternoon advanced a strong wind sprung up and drove the rain before it with drenching effect. The two opening races were regarded with indifference by the vast multitudes, and even the book-making fraternity, so eager to bet on anything, seemed impatient for the struggle which was to decide definitively the relative merits of Blair Athol and General Peel. Forty-five minutes were allowed on the card for the process of saddling and as there had been much uncertainty as to the riders of the two cracks, an eager crowd of the partizans of each surrounded the weighing room anxious to ascertain who had been finally elected. The appearance of Wells, within twenty minutes of the start, with the well-known crimson and white, determined the rider of the General. Aldcroft on the other hand, weighed for Knight of Snowdon, and Challoner had no mount, owing to the withdrawal of Coastguard, and Mr. I'Anson feeling it would be unjust to Snowdon to take him off after being once retained, again entrusted the steering of Blair Athol to young James Snowdon, who had ridden the son of Blink Bonny to victory in the Derby. Twenty horses were coloured on the card, of which only one-half came to the post, the non-starters being Master Richard, Strafford, [illegible], Coastguard, Practitioner, Farnham, Figaro, Vabalathus, Paris, and Solon. The competitors were, as usual, saddled at the stables in the rear of the Grand Stand, and a great crowd formed and ranged themselves in a lane through which the horses passed on to the course, General Peel and Blair Athol (who was last out) being received with such uproarious cheers as none but genuine Tykes know how to enunciate. Rain, which had increased up to this period, began to fall heavily, and directly the horses had gone through their preliminary canters, it poured in torrents, and the jockeys' colours became indistinguishable from sheer saturation. The favourites looked magnificent, General Peel a different horse from what he did at Epsom, and Blair Athol in the perfection of bloom and condition. The same may be said of Ely, Cambuscan, and Baragah; but the increasing rain, which drove in sheets, rendered seeing anything a difficulty. In the midst of such a storm as had not been seen since Flying Dutchman's year, the lot were despatched in excellent order, the General, Ely, Blair Athol lying in front and maintaining this position until the rain hid them from sight. The detailed account of the race is given below, and it is sufficient here to say that on coming into the straight, the colours of General Peel, Cambuscan, Ely, and Blair Athol were seen in the van; that at the distance a shout was raised "Cambuscan wins," while the General, near the rails seemed rather in difficulties, and Blair Athol coming out at the Stand, proved the correctness of the Derby running, and landed the green and yellow jacket amid as much cheering and excitement as could reasonably be expected under the influence of the weather. Immediately after the race the spectators, many of whom had their clothes wet to the skin, began to disperse, and to add to the uncomfortable state of affairs, the water had accumulated in complete ponds, and to get from the course it was impossible to escape without stepping ankle deep in sandy slush. The remainder of the day's racing, and the minor events, will be found described in the report given below.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 sovs added. Red House in. 17 subs. Won by Captain White's My Fancy, by Gemma di Vergy, 2 yrs; beating Attraction 3 yrs, 8st 7lb (2); Prescription, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb (3); and three others. Betting: 6 to 4 on Attraction, 6 to 1 agst My Fancy, 7 to 1 agst Moulsey and Prescription, and 10 to 1 agst Wings of the Wind. Won by a neck. A bad third.

The Municipal Stakes of 200 sovs each, h ft, for 2-yr olds. Red-house in. 7 subs. Won by Mr. R. C. Naylor's ch f Biondina, by Stockwell, 8st 7lb; beating Siberia 8st 7lb (2); Plutus, 8st 10lb (3); and f by Young Melbourne—d by I., Birdcatcher 8st 7lb (4). Betting: 2 to 1 on Siberia, and 5 to 1 agst Plutus. Won after a fine race by a neck; Siberia defeating Plutus by half a length for second.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each, for 3-yr-old colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 5lb.

The owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes. St. Leger course. 217 subs.

Mr. W. I'Anson's ch c Blair Athol by Stockwell —Blink Bonny .... (Snowdon) 1
Lord Glasgow's b c General Peel ....(Wells) 2
Lord Stamford's ch c Cambuscan ......(Edwards) 3
Mr. Launde's ch c Miner ....(Osborne) 4

The following also ran:—Duke of Beaufort's bl c Black Rock (Fordham); Mr. Bowes's b c Claremont (J. Goater); Mr Bowes's ch c Baragah, by Stockwell (Ashmall) Mr. W. S. Cartwright's b c Ely, by Kingston (Custance); Mr. J. Johnstone's b c Knight of Snowdon (Aldcroft); Mr. Pedley's ch c Brindisi (F. Adams).

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Blair Athol, 3 to 1 agst General Peel, 11 to 2 agst Miner, 8 to 1 agst Baragah, 100 to 6 agst Cambuscan, 25 to 1 each agst Ely and Knight of Snowdon, 30 to 1 agst Claremont, and 50 to 1 agst Black Rock and Brindisi.

After some failure, in which Ely, Cambuscan, Miner, and Knight of Snowdon broke away, they were despatched from the post in a drenching shower of rain, which speedily destroyed the difference in the colours of the riders, and rendered it all but impossible to discern the relative positions of the horses, but as near as we could make out with the assistance of the principal jockeys, General Peel on the inside got away with a slight lead, having Ely, Blair Athol, Baragah, Knight of Snowdon, and Claremont as his immediate attendants; the next division being headed by Miner and Black Rock, Brindisi and Cambuscan bringing up the rear. After running in these positions a quarter of a mile General Peel was pulled back, which left Ely in possession of the lead, Miner going on second, Baragah third, close in whose wake came Claremont, Ely, General Peel, and the favourite; but as they neared the hill Miner assumed the command, followed by Baragah, Claremont, and Ely, but on rounding the bend they were joined by the two favourites and Cambuscan, this lot running in company to the rifle butts, where Baragah was observed in advance, having his stable companion in his rear: the pair, however, were headed at the Red House by Ely, at whose girths were General Peel, Miner, and Cambuscan, who came on so closely together that it was difficult to discern which was leading. When fairly in the straight Ely gave way, and was immediately headed by General Peel next the rails, who appeared to look as well as anything, but shortly after he was joined by Cambuscan and Blair Athol, who ran in company to the distance; when Snowdon, in attempting to split the pair, was disappointed, and had to pull round and come up on their right, which lost him some ground, but waiting with exemplary patience to the enclosure he came up, and in the next few strides had both his horses safe at the Stand, and won, amid the most vociferous cheering, in a canter by a couple of lengths, General Peel obtaining the second money by a head from Cambuscan who finished four lengths in advance of Miner; Ely was fifth, Baragah sixth, Brindisi seventh, and Knight of Snowdon next. Black Rock and Claremont trotted in the the last two.—*Overland Mail, September* 19.

NAPOLEON III.—With the future Emperor of France, when an exile in England, I had been well acquainted. He had been a constant subscriber to her Majesty's Theatre, was a frequent guest at my house, and had "assisted" at the afternoon *fetes* given by me at my residence, called "The Chancellor's," at Fulham, where he had entered heart and soul into the amusements of the hour. Frequenters of these "champetres" entertainments may remember one occasion when Prince Louis Napoleon figured in the same quadrille with Taglioni, Cerito, and Carlotta Grisi, having the director of her Majesty's Theatre as his *vis-a-vis*. The Prince and I had frequently dined in company at Gore-house the residence of the late Countess of Blessington, where all that was distinguished in literature and art was constantly assembled; and it may be worth recording, in connection with the Princes known firm reliance on his destiny that, at one of these dinners, when Count D'Orsay was expatiating on the evidences that had come before him of the popularity of the Prince in France, (although, at that time, the law forbidding any member of the Bonaparte family to enter the country was still in force,) the future Emperor sat silent with a significant smile upon his face, the meaning of which none could fail to interpret. On another occasion, when I was alluding to the part played by General Cavaignac in June, 1848, in firing upon the people after the *emeute* had been quelled, the Prince drily, but in an earnest manner, remarked "That man is clearing the way for me."—*Reminiscences of the Opera. By Benjamin Lumley.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
13	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McLachlan	Surat Oct. 12.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat Oct. 12
	Comorin (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee Oct. 10.
	Wasp (s)	Bowden	Zanzibar Sept. 1.
	Janet Mitchell	Bulman	London May 10.

DEPARTURES.

OCT.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
13	Dreadnaught	Webster	Calcutta.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Phlox (s)	Heard	Surat.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Comorin*, from Kurrachee.—Major and Mrs. Gildea, and 2 children; Dr. Horrdinge; Captain and Mrs. Hardy and 2 children; Mr. A. Dunn; Mr. Bancroft; Lieut. Stubbs; Meer Hoossain Ally and a friend; Mr. Wray; Mr. Cheetting; and Mr. Leckie.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, G. N. Hector, bound to China.

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Rangoon*, A. A. Coleman, bound to Aden and Suez.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Comorin*, for Coast and Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £[illegible]
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s.
To Havre		Nothing doing.
To Clyde		
To Hull		

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13TH.

Hardinge, Assistant Surgeon E., Royal Horse Artillery enroute, from Kurrachee.
Cameron, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th K. O. Regiment, on leave, from Poona
Franks, Captain R. R., A Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, to join, from England
Leckie, Ensign J. C., 95th Regiment, on leave, from Hyderabad, Sind.
Stubbs, Lieutenant J. A., 95th Regiment, on leave, from Hyderabad, Sind
Lamford, Colonel E., Royal Engineers, to rejoin, from England.
Hardy, Captain J. B., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Aden.
Adey, Major, Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from England.
Pole, Lieutenant G., Royal Engineers, on leave, from England.
Reddell, Assistant Surgeon, Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from England.
Beale, Captain T., Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Gildea, Major J. A., 81st Regiment, to join, from Kurrachee.
Gray, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, to join, from England.
Burke, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, to join, from England.
Ritchie, Captain J., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Beauchamp, Captain J., Royal Engineers, to join, from England.
Wray, Major, J., Staff Corps, to join, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 13TH.

Reid, Lieutenant A., 1st Scinde Horse, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.
Adey, Major, Hyderabad Contingent, to join, to Lingasoogoor.
Gildea, Major, 81st Regiment, to join, to Gwalior.
Ritchie, Captain J., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Hartigan, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment L. I., on leave, to England.
Hunt, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 5th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Hardy, Captain J. B., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Carpendale, Lieutenant M. M., 1st Regiment Scinde Horse, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.

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GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1864.

According to the orders of the Government of India, the allowance of Rs. two and eight annas to children of European Soldiers will cease to be drawn for children of men transferred to the Pension establishment, from and after the first proximo.

Children now receiving the allowance will continue to receive it until they attain the prescribed age at which it ceases.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1864.

Lieutenant G. W. Bryant, of the Staff Corps, is appointed a Probationer in the Commissariat Department.

The following Officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions of paras 2, and 7 of G. O. G. I. No. 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant George Cosmaker, 23rd N. L. I. Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. Country. 10th June 1864.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made :—

Sub-Conductor, Acting Conductor Martin Corkery, to be Conductor from 11th Sept. 1864 vice Conductor George Isaac, deceased.

Store and Park Serjeant, Acting Subconductor, George Crichton, to be Sub-Conductor, from 11th Sept. 1864, vice Conductor George Isaac, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1864.

The following extract from a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 88. dated 23rd August is published :—

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Lieutenant Colonel J. Forbes, C.B., four months.

Captain E. G. Raverty, three months.

Captains J. A. Ramsay, J. Miles, C. A. Collier, and C. F. Boulton, six months.

Lieutenants C. E. Blowers, H. W. Watson, S. M. Hay, J. G. Malcolmson, V.C., C. J. Anderson, and J. A. Gayer, six months.

Assistant Surgeon H. Wakefield, three months.

Assistant A. Adey, six months.

Lieutenant Colonel M. F. Gordon has been permitted to retire from the Service. His vacancy has effect from the 18th July 1864.

Bombay Castle, 10th October 1864.

The services of Lieutenant Greenfield, of the 11th Regiment Bombay N. I., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Veterinary Surgeon Collins, H. M.'s 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, is appointed Principal Veterinary Surgeon from the date of Principal Veterinary Surgeon Hallen's departure on furlough.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1864.

Lieutenant C. L. Hulbert, of H. M.'s 3rd Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months on medical certificate.

Lieutenant R. A. C. Hunt, of H. M.'s 5th N. L. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major Turner is confirmed as Superintendent of the Medical Department and Surgeon to the European General Hospital Aden, from the 2nd June 1864.

The furlough to Europe granted to Captain C. B. F. Penny of the Royal (Bombay) Engineers by G. O. N. 334, dated 18th July 1864, is to have effect from the date of his departure.

Surgeon J. R. Miller, M. D., Staff Surgeon at Poona, is appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon 1st District, Bombay.

The services of Assistant Surgeon J. Minnie, Civil Surgeon at Dharwar, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The following arrangement is authorized :—

Dr. Johnstone, Examiner of Medical Accounts, to perform the duties of Examiner of Commissariat Accounts and Superintendent of Army Clothing, with effect from the 28th September last, until further orders.

N. 502 of 1864.—The following Officers having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions of paragraph 2 of G. O. G. I. No. 531. dated 27th June 1864, are appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite their names, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India :—

Lieut. George Maughan Lyons, 24th N. I., Doing Duty Officer 21st N. I., 19th March 1863.

Lieut. James Galloway, 13th N. I., Adjutant 13th N. I., 9th February 1861.

Lieut. Edward Happer Ashe, 8th N. I., Quarter Master 8th N. I., 12th February 1862.

Lieut. Julius Middleton Boyd, Cad. 30th N. I., Quarter Master 11th N. I., 6th July 1863.

Lieut. Cornelius Francis James, 20th N. I., Adjutant 20th N. I., 19th February 1861.

Lieut. Valentine Birch, 9th N. I., Adjutant 9th N. I. 19th March 1863.

Lieut. Thomas Tressman, Cad. 3rd European, Doing Duty Officer 30th N. I., 29th June 1863.

Lieut. Robert Vaughan Malden, 19th N. I., Doing Duty Officer 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, 19th March 1863.

Lieut. Charles John Staunton Cahill, 14th N. I., Adjutant 14th N. I., 5th December 1862.

Lieut. Richmond Irvine Crawford, 13th N. I., Doing Duty Officer 21st N. I., 19th March 1863.

Lieut. Willoughby John Berthon, 15th N. I., Quarter Master 15th N. I., 1st January 1862.

Lieut. Christopher Bunbury Myers, 16th N. I., Doing Duty Officer 1st Sind Horse, 19th March 1863.

Lieut. Gerald Hume Kennedy, 3rd N. I., Adjutant 3rd N. I., 23rd September 1861.

Lieut. Henry John Stock, 6th N. I., Adjutant 6th N. I., 17th March 1862.

Lieut. Joseph Withers, 25th N. L. I., Adjutant 25th N. L. I., 7th February 1862.

Lieut. William Reynolds, 19th N. I., Doing Duty Officer 1st Sind Horse, 19th March 1863.

Lieut. John Greenwood Gillmor, 20th N. I., Quarter Master 20th N. I., 9th June 1862.

Lieut. George Richard Peart, General List, 3rd Squadron Officer 1st Regiment Central India Horse 31st May 1862.

Lieut. Alexander Fraser Stewart, General List, Quarter Master 25th N. L. I., 21st March 1863.

Lieut. Edward Swetman Reynolds, General List, Doing Duty Officer 3rd Sind Horse, 22nd April 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 12th Oct.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

Lieutenant G. F. Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards; and Lieutenant E. M. Kemp, 4th Foot, 15 months from date of embarkation, to England on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Lieutenant C. Grant, Cadre 2nd Regiment L. C., 3rd Squadron Officer Southern Maratha Horse, from 8th to 31st October extension on medical certificate.

Lieutenant S. S. Dalmahoy, General List, attached to 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., 30 days from date of departure to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1864.

Major E. P. Arthur, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, is allowed preparatory leave for one month, with permission to apply in the Military Department for a furlough to Europe.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to re-appoint Lieutenant H. N. Reeves to the office of Assistant to the Political Agent in the Myhee Kaunta.

Captain Jervis Harper, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police at Poona, during the absence of Captain Shortt.

Mr. A. H. Spry, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in the Khandeish District.

Mr. J. R. Naylor, Acting Second Assistant Magistrate of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of criminal Procedure, in the Surat District.

Mr. E. H. Little, Second Assistant Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of criminal Procedure, in the Ahmednuggur District.

Baron Dell. Larpent, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 28th November 1864.

Mr. A. C. Watt, Extra Deputy Magistrate at Belgaum, is vested with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in the Belgaum District.

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in the Khandeish District.

Mr. R. H. Showell to act as Income Tax Commissioner, continuing to discharge his present duties under the Act for preventing frauds in Cotton, vice Captain Waddington.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed Examinations in the languages specified against their name on the 6th October 1864 :—

Mr. G. H. Johns, and Mr. M. H. Scott, Hindoostanee.

Mr. G. H. Johns, Guzerathi.

Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, Marathi.

Major W. Southey, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Jerruck and Shahbunder, acted as Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee from 20th to 24th August 1864, both days inclusive.

Mr. S. Mansfield, Commissioner in Sind, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, under Section XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. R. Green, C. B., Superintendent of the Frontier, Upper Sind, to be placed in charge during Mr. Mansfield's absence on privilege leave.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, is allowed three months leave of absence, from the 1st November next, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. John Elphinstone to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Colaba.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard to act as First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. E. H. Little to be Third Assistant, and to act as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum.

Mr. A. C. Trevor is placed temporarily under the Settlement Officer in Guzerat.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard to remain as First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

Mr. A. H. Spry to continue as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. G. Norman, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, acted as Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, from 28th July to 31st August 1864.

Mr. A. Cumming, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish, officiated as Assistant Conservator of Forests, Khandeish, in addition to his own duties, from 3rd June to 27th July 1864, both days inclusive.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the Cotton frauds Act :—

Mr. E. B. Stranack to be Inspector for Canara.

Mr. J. S. E. Manley to be Inspector for Sholapoor, Sattara, and Ahmednuggur.

The services of Assistant Surgeon J. Minnie, Civil Surgeon at Dharwar, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Surgeon J. R. Miller, M.D., Staff Surgeon at Poona, is appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon 1st District, Bombay.

Mr. C. Gonne to act as Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational, and Persian Departments, during the absence of the Honorable H. L. Anderson.

Mr. A. M. Boulton, Supernumerary Deputy Collector, Shikarpoor, has passed the departmental examination qualifying him for promotion.

The following Officers of the Public Works Department have passed an examination in the Marathi language according to the test prescribed in page 14, Articles 9 and 11 of the Public Works Code :—

Lieutenants C. A. Goodfellow, R. E., M. J. Macartney, R. E., and E. D'O. Twemlow, R. E.

Mr. John Mackinlay is appointed Surveyor for the Port of Bombay, under the provisions of Act II. of 1864.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 26th September 1864.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Nowshera, on Friday, the fifteenth day of July 1864, No. 1298, Private James Mayhew, 51st Foot, was arraigned on the following Charges.—1st. For having at Nowshera, on or about the 9th May 1864, used violence against his superior officer, Sergeant J. Donnelly, of the same Regiment, being in the execution of his office, by striking him with the butt of a rifle.

2nd.—For having at the same place and time struck his superior officer, Lance Corporal P. Kirwan, of the same Regiment, being in the execution of his office.

3rd.—For having at the same place and time, while a prisoner in the Regimental Guard, struck his superior officer, Sergeant J. Dutton, of the same Regiment, being in the execution of his office.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner No. 1298, Private James Mayhew, 51st Regiment King's Own Light Infantry, is Guilty of the Charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the Prisoner, No. 1298, Private James Mayhew, 51st Regiment King's Own Light Infantry, to suffer Imprisonment with hard labour for a term of two (2) years.

WILLIAM HOPE, Colonel.
71st Highland Light Infantry, President.

Nowshera, 15th July 1864.

Revised Sentence.—The Court now sentence the prisoner, No. 1298, Private James Mayhew, 51st Regiment King's Own Light Infantry, to be kept in Penal Servitude for a term of four (4) years.

WILLIAM HOPE, Colonel,
71st Highland Light Infantry, President.

Peshawur, 29th August 1864.

Approved and Confirmed.
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 9th September 1864.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th September 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

1st Dragoon Guards.—Cornet Henry Crofton Lloyd to be Lieutenant, by purchase, *vice* Hepburn, who retires. Dated 27th August 1864.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant Henry F. Richmond to be Captain, without purchase, *vice* Costobadie, deceased. Dated 27th August 1864.

Head Quarters Simla, 28th September 1864.

With reference to G O. Her Majesty's Forces dated the 15th February 1861, directing sick Officers proceeding down the Indus to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at Kurrachee, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the decision of such Committee shall be final.

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th September 1864.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following rules are to be observed in filling up the parchment certificates of discharged Soldiers :

When a Soldier's conduct has been good, although he is not in possession of any Good Conduct Badge, character in the Parchment Certificate should be "His conduct has been good."

The negative statement that "He is not in possession of any Good Conduct Badge," though hereafter to be omitted in the Parchment Certificate, must still be continued on the face of the Proceedings of Regimental Boards.

When a Soldier regains lost Good Conduct Badges before his discharge, the character in the Parchment Certificate should be "Conduct latterly good."

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The arrival of the English Mail on Wednesday night, with telegrams to 27th September reporting a heavy fall in cotton at Liverpool, caused at first a petty panic among speculators. The publication of the full political intelligence in the morning papers yesterday restored confidence, the general feeling now being that the news is favourable, as the chances of peace in America have become extremely slight, and the fall in cotton at home is only the consequence of a passing tightness in the money market. The price of cotton for November delivery, which had fallen to Rs. 510, has risen again to Rs. 545 per candy. Yesterday there was much enquiry for all Bank shares, and we note a general advance of 3 or 4 per cent.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	101⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	101¾
Do.	30 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100¼
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	13 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	82 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	179	......	180 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	10	16,200 per sh.
Bank of India	250	8	58 with div.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	242 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	......	27 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100		12 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	19 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Bombay [illegible] Company	[illegible]	......	[illegible] per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	30 per cent. pm. (incldg. n. sh.)
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent.
China Bank	25		51 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	2 do.	135 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	[nml. 109 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25		26½ per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	6½ per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	9 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	55 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	28 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank			34 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	142 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	550	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200		61 with div.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000		[pm Rs. 22,500 p. share
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 19,000	Rs. 68,000 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			per whole share.
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 68,000 per share pm.
1 A Share	6,000	480	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
1 C Share	6,000		
1 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500		
House and Land Investment Company	900		Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	4,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 per sh
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 13,500 per sh
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,400 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600		Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500		Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	750		Rs. 700 pm. nml
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500		Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450		Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500		25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000		500 pm. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650		150 pm. sh. nml.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-5-0	2¼ pr. ct.	[discount Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2¼ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2¼ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,800 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850		Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500		Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000		Rs. 2,500 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 [nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500		Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500		Rs. 800 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,500		300 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750		Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500		300 dis.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000		Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000		300 dis.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	300		20 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	200		200 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250		nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50		8 per ct. pm. nml
East India Cotton Agency	50		Par.
Khandeish Farming Co	100		10 dis.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100		2 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,
Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ...	95
Loan 1835-36 ...	91¼
Loan 1842-43 ...	
Loan 1854-55 ...	
New Five per Cent. Loan...	103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	110¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ...	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes ...	,, 10-6
Spanish Dollars ...	,, 210
Carolus ...	,, 220
Mexican Dollars ...	,, 230
German Crowns ...	,, 214¼
Five-Franc Pieces ...	,, 223¼
Bar Silver ...	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf ...	,, 16-7/16

PRICES CURRENT, 13th October 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dhollera, (ready.) ...	Rs. 525 to 530
Bhownuggur ...	,, 530 to 535
Broach ...	,, 515 to 520
Surat ...	,, 530 to 535
Oomrawuttee ...	,, 500 to 510
Porebunder...	,, 470 to 475
Akote...	,, 525 to 530
Compta ...	,, 490 to 495
Veeraval...	,, 470 to 475
Hinghunghaut ...	,, 560 to 565 nm.
Khandeish...	,, 430 to 440
Dharwar (Sawginned) ...	,, 590 to 610
Dholleras (November delivery) ...	,, 545 to 550

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,425.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,, 6-13 to 6-14
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White) ...	,, 32 to 35. 38 to 40.
Nigur ...	27 to 28. Nominal.

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide.'
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE :—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d.
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d.
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d.
On demand ...... 2s. 0d.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
,, 3 ,, ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H B H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.

Auditors.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitors.—MESSRS. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta, Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight... at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
2 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
1 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On demand ... at 2s. 0d.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
6 ,, ... 5 ,,
12 ,, ... 7 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
I. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1¼d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand ... 2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
6 ... ... 5 ,, ,,
12 ... ... 7 ,, ,,

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864 THONY MORRISON Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent, per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ...... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ...... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAML. W. READ, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 31st August 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :
On London 6 months' sight......... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
3 do do......... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
Sight......... 2s. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-64 cts. ,,
3 do do......... 2-59 ,,
Sight......... 2-52 ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 26th Sept. 1864. O. MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA,
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, On demand do. 1s. 11½d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
,, 4 ,, 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 ,, 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 ,, 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 ,, 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, on Demand 2s. 0d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent at one day's sight... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.
WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
2 do. do. ...... 2s. 0½d. ,,
1 do. do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
Demand ...... 2s. 0d.

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
12 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ,, ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 27th Sept. 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી મુમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

धी मुंबई ट्रेडींग अँड बांकींग आसोसीयेशन लीमिटेड.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 6, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.
Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

WALL PAPER.—Just received a large and varied assortment of WALL PAPERS and BORDERINGS, some of which are of very superior quality.

22 Pieces Watered Satin Paper, with 48 yards of ivy bordering, for a dining room. Rs. 110.

25 Pieces of Satin Paper, with 48 yards of blue ribbon bordering, for a drawing room. Rs. 120.

53 Pieces Satin Paper, for two bed rooms. Rs. 150.

170	Pieces different patterns, at	Rs.	1½ per piece.
235	ditto,	,,	1¾ ,,
184	ditto,	,,	2¼ ,,
97	ditto,	,,	3¼ ,,
5	Pieces Bordering,	,,	6¼ ,,
2	ditto,	,,	8 ,,
2	ditto,	,,	10½ ,,
3	ditto,	,,	16¼ ,,

24, Meadow Street. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board in Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...... £185,000
Accumulated Fund...... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following may now be had at the above Establishment:—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for July and August 1864.—Price Annas 8 per copy.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following can now be had at the above establishment :—

The Author's Vade Mecum, or guide to those about to print. Rs. 3-8.

Orders and Regulations relative to the Indian Staff Corps and Amalgamation of the British and Indian Armies issued from 1861 to 1863 with copious Index and References, compiled by Edward Green, Adjutant General's Office. Rs. 7.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq. | SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. | A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq. | LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq. | CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq. | JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.
P. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies :—

Madras ....Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ....Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong.........Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai... ...Messrs. DENT & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG. *And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.*

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
[illegible] Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES [illegible]
Policies indisputable [illegible]
Lives assured through [illegible] Indian B[illegible] travel in any part of the world except [illegible] of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates [illegible] sured reaching Europe. Promptitude [illegible] Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Poli[illegible] Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or [illegible] Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	1

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages. :—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq., (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crosfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & J. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as for *six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at correct rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 ,, ,, Madapollams.
500 ,, ,, T Cloths.
4 Casks Horse Shoes, different sizes.
1 Case Lead Pencils.
1 Cask Trunk Locks.
5 ,, Rice Bowls.

An Invoice of 36 Cases fresh Oilmanstores and Provision by Jones and Leishman, London, consisting of Berkley Bacon, American Ham, Chedder and other Cheese, French Prunes, Pickles, Jams, Salmon, Sauces, Sultanas, Sardins, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Muscatels, Bottle Fruit, Roast Beef, Roast Mutton, Currants, Milk, &c.

On account of the first Purchaser Nagjee Roopjee :—

8 Trusses Woollens marked JN / P—8

On account and risk of the first purchaser Odowjee Dwarkadass, by order of Messrs. Blackwell & Co.—

7 cases 1,700 pieces Imitation Bandannas ex *Yarra*, marked {B & Co. / B G B} 161 | 164 and 230 | 232.

Bombay, 14th October 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c., when they will submit for public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Dhoties, Lappetts, Chintz, &c. &c.

30 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 ,, Madapollams,

An Invoice of Fancy Goods, comprising Dressing Boxes, Platedware, Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c. &c.

1 Pair large Looking Glass in Gilt Frame 75 by 38.
1 Do. Do. do. 63 by 38.
4 Do. Do. do. 39 by 27.
4 Do. Do. do. 35 by 21.
4 Do. Do. do. 35 by 22.
1 Do. Do. do. Oval 43 by 36.
2 Cases Assorted Organs.
1 ,, Brown Socks.
2 ,, of superior Pictures in Gilt Frames.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 14th October 1864.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, the Sundry Effects of the late Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON, deceased, consisting of a few articles of Blackwood Furniture, viz. :—Tables, Chairs, Couches, Side Board, Wardrobes, Dressing and Washing Tables, Camp Cots with Mattrass and Curtains, Pictures, a few articles of Glass and Crockery Ware, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of Sundries.

ALSO,

The Property of an Officer leaving the Presidency, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Screen, English Iron Rocking Chair, Wardrobe and Gown Presses, Plated, Glass and Crockery Ware, Table Cutlery, Argand and Hanging Lamps, a first-rate eight day Clock by Dent, strikes half hours, a first-rate Opera Glass, silver mounted, a large Musical Box with Drum, an eight day Chronometer by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, a Regimental Cash Box, a first-rate Treasury Chest with Patent Chubb Lock and Key, a few Books, China Matting, also a very handsome and quiet small Bay Child's Pony, formerly the property of the late Major Curtis, and various other articles.

AND

At the same time will be sold an Invoice of Toys and valuable Table Ornaments worthy of Inspection, Millinery, Stationery, Ink, Berlin Wool, of assorted colours—and several dozens of white Cups and Saucers &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD.

A Bungalow at Singhur, called the "Bombproof" belonging to the Estate of the late Captain C. J. Griffith. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th October 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CROCKERY, AND PLATED WARE, &c., AT THE "SANITARIUM" MIDDLE COLABA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction at his residence *Sanitarium*, Middle Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of R. G. BETHAM, Esq., (proceeding to Europe) the same comprises Cut Glass Ware, Handsome Chinese Pattern Dinner Set, Rich Buff and Gold Dessert Set, a set of best plated Dish Covers, Round Hotwater, Curry and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Butter Pot, Toast Racks, Spoons, Knives, and Forks; and the furniture Carved Blackwood such as Circular, Dining, and Camp Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chairs, Carved Pier Tables, Corner and Side Whatnots, Teapoys, Screens, Arms, Easy, and Predica Chairs, Bronze double and single Hanging Argand Lamps with and without drops, Wall Shades, English Carpets, a first-rate Mahogany Square Pianoforte by J. C. Doring & Co., with Cover, a correct going 8 day Clock by French, Royal Exchange, London, Screens, Hat Stand, Pairs of Camp Cots with Posts &c., forming Bedstead with Mattrasses, Curtain, &c., several Child's Cots, and Cradles, Wardrobes, Clothes, and Hanging Presses, Dressing, and Wash-hand Tables, Mahogany, Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils and Miscellaneous Dispense Articles. One Palanquin shaped Shigram.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

A[illegible]LE OF THE VALUABLE SU[illegible] THE PREMISES, No. 8, [illegible]BY ROW, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 17th, TUESDAY, the 18th, and on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock on each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. in pursuance of instructions from J. T. Good, Esq., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort, the valuable Sundry fancy Goods, imported for the late firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co., insolvent, the same consisting of Despatch and Jewel Boxes, Writing, Envelope, and Dressing Cases with fittings, Blotting Books and Portfolios, Inkstands, Book slides, Musical Cigar Cases, Card and Wine Trays, Table Covers, Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Travelling Cases, hand bags, Programme Pencils, superior Hand Gloves, handsomely bound Church Services, Cartes de Visite of "Garibaldi" and "William Shakspeare, Pink and Crimson Porcelain flower Vases, and Jugs, 3, 6 and 4 Tune Musical Boxes, Brass Till and Cupboard Locks, Measuring Tapes of Sizes, Snaffle and Weymouth Bridles, Bradoons and Bits, Salter's Spring Balances, Europe Copper Tea Kettles, Minie Rifles and Breach Loading Guns with implements complete, Sets of Roger's Cutlery, assorted Hair Brushes, Gilt Glove Boxes, Pearl and Grecian Shields, Stereoscopic Albums, Mahogany Bagatelle Tables with Balls, Cues, &c., Electro-plated Soy Frames with 3 Cut Bottles each, Cruet Frames of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bottles each, Pickle Frames 2 Bottles, Egg Frames, Lancasters with 2 Bottles each, Pewter Mugs of Sizes, Plated Egg Boilers, Bottle holders, Sets of Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Children's Silver Mugs, Rummer and Vases, Cartridges, a few Dinner, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets, Felt Hats, Airtight Boxes, and Travelling Portmanteaus, French Games, Toys "Papier Mache" Tea-poys, Woollen and Tweed Cloths, Silk Sarrees, Garden Seeds, Britannia Metal Tea-pots, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view two days before the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF A PORTION OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE, FORT.

On TUESDAY the 25th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at his premises, Bake-house Lane, Fort, a portion of the valuable Household Furniture &c. of T. F. Goward, Esq., the same comprises cut Glassware, Rich Buff and Gold Tea set, a Handsome Blue Enamelled Dessert Set, plated oblong Curry Dishes, Soup Tureen, Cruet Frames, Toast Rack, Bottle Stands, Fish Knife and Fork, Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea Pot and Mugs, Cutlery, &c.; and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Circular and Dining Tables, Side Board, Screen, Arm and Easy Chairs, Tea Caddy, Conversation and Tete-a-Tete Couches, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, a very elegantly carved 4 post Bedstead with Mattrasses, complete, Engravings in maple frames, a Mahogany Sewing Machine, Sofas, Tables, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Hat Stand, Table Ornaments and Vases, Rocking Horse, a Child's Perambulator &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just Landed.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness.

Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.

Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case
Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th October 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING & CO.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.

THE following are now available :—

No.			Rs.	as.
No.	8	One day to a page, 8vo. cloth...	4	12
,,	8	Do. Do. with Lock and Key...	9	0
,,	9	Half Do. Do. ...	4	4
,,	9	Do. Do. Do. Do...	7	8
,,	10	Three Days to a Page with Sunday 8vo. cloth...	3	4
,,	11	Do. Do. without Do. ...	3	0
,,	11B	Do. Do. Dr. & Cr. side ...	4	8
,,	12	Three days to a page with Sunday. 12mo. cloth...	2	4
,,	12	Enlarged Do. Do. ...	3	0
,,	12	In silk for case...	2	12
,,	12	Morocco Wallet ...	10	0
,,	12	French Morocco Tuck ...	3	8
,,	13	Three days to a page without Sunday. 12mo. cloth...	1	12
,,	13	French Morocco Tuck ...	3	0
,,	14	Three days to a page, tall 12mo...	2	4
,,	14	The same, roan tuck ...	3	4
,,	15	Three days to a page without Sunday, tall...	1	12
,,	17D	Do. Do. 18mo. cloth ...	1	4
,,	17	Do. Do. 18mo. sewed ...	0	8
,,	18	Do. Do. French Morocco Tuck...	1	12
,,	20	Three days to a page without Sunday. 32mo. morocco tuck...	1	8
,,	20	Do. Do. 32mo. Wallet pocket book, best morocco ...	6	0
,,	21	Do. Do. Sewed...	0	8
,,	2	Three days to a page, 4to. cloth...	5	12
,,	2B	Do. Do. Do. ...	6	12
,,	3	Do. Do. Folio ...	4	8
Letts's card case almanack ...			0	8
Do. Russia case ...			2	0
Do. Professional diary...			5	4

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common colds and influenza, the Pills taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed externally are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air-tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints, by which so many are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

FOR SALE.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall, Byculla and Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, Illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete ...	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	... 500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	... 250
Do. do. do. do.	... 275
Do. do. with Opal ...	... 140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	... 240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	... 110
Do. do. do. Emeralds ...	... 110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	... 300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	... 250
Do. do. do. do.	... 200
Do. Necklets...	...Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from ...	...Rs. 30 to 160
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from ...	...Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen ...	...Rs. 80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinaigerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars,
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers
Fort and Byculla.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, AND CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned have for sale the following Engines and other Machinery from T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

ENGINES, &c.

One 2 H. P. Improved Upright Engine.
One 3 H. P. Condensing Engine, with Portable Boiler.
One 4 H. P. Horizontal Engine, with Egg-shaped Boiler.
One 8 H. P. High Pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.
One 10 H. P. Upright Engine, with Multitubular Boiler.
One 22 H. P. 16½ by 36 in. Horizontal Engine, with Cornish Boiler 22 feet by 5 feet 6 in., Flue 3 feet.
One 30 H. P. 18½ by 36 in., do., with Boiler 19 feet by 6 feet, Flue 3 feet 6 in., in diameter.
One 8 H. P. Improved Horizontal Portable Steam Engine on Wooden Wheels, complete, and very strong, and 10 H. P. Boiler.
One do. do.
Several Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines and Upright Portable Tubular Boilers, (useful on Boardship or for Factories.)

MACHINERY, &c.

Corn-Mills, (3 feet, 3 feet 6 in. and 4 feet) with French Burr Stones, and Steel Mill Picks.
Saw Frames, Upright Self-acting, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws, various sizes.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Planing Machine.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer, 3 cwt., with Anvil, complete.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 12, 16, and 18 feet beds.
Screw Cutting Foot Lathe, self-acting, 6 in. centre, 6 feet bed.
Screwing Machines.
Patent Cotton Gin.
A Set of Heavy Plate Bending Rollers on Base Plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 inches.
Shafting, twenty lengths, 10 feet [illegible] in., with Couplings, Hanging Brackets &c., and [illegible] 2½ in.

SUNDRIES.

[illegible] Cocks, Stop [illegible] Smith's Pat[illegible] Indicators, Boiler Truck, Frames for Stamping Machines, &c., &c.

Every information may be had, and the Machinery be seen, by applying to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo.

Any article of Machinery, not included in the above list, may be ordered direct from the Manufacturer on application to the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

☞ THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THEY do not contain one particle of Calomel or Mercury in any form, *nor any* mineral drug whatever. This fact is proved beyond a question. All of the Graefenberg preparations are made of the most skilfully compounded vegetable simples of the greatest value and efficacy. The formula of these wonderful family remedies has been sent to all the medical colleges and leading medical men in the country, and the truth of their perfect harmlessness, great simplicity, and yet wonderful efficacy *(because they act in harmony with the great laws of Nature and of Providence)*, can be made apparent to all.

TESTIMONIALS.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The Graefenberg family Medicines are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are *gentle, judicious*, and *surely effective.*

(From the New York News.)

The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. Bridge), should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

(From the New York Daily Times.)

The Graefenberg Company have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the city, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician of the attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York Commercial Advertiser.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.

WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is earnestly requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following :

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and, further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit sworn to before the Hon. Geo. Kellock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York.

Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, testifies that he has personally witnessed the action of the Graefenberg Family Medicines in the diseases mentioned in this Almanac for 1863; that they have uniformly cured, and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed.

I further say, that all the statements made by the Graefenberg Company or its physicians, are worthy of entire confidence.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.
GEO. KELLOCK, Com'r of Deeds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.

Joshua F. Bridge, of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years, and that he has known their effect to have been uniformly good. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company with implicit confidence. * * * Sworn to before me, this 16th day of April, 1859. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

The Graefenberg Family remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full descriptions of them, and of all diseases, their symptoms, cause, prevention, and cure, will be found in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, a family medical book of 300 pages, which is sold or sent by mail for 1 Rupee and which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the human system.

The medicines are—

		Rs.	as.	
The Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon	...price	3	0	per bottle.
Sarsaparilla Compound	... ,,	3	4	,,
Pile Remedy	... ,,	2	4	,,
Dysentery Syrup	... ,,	1	2	,,
Children's Panacea	... ,,	1	2	,,
Fever and Ague Remedy	... ,,	1	2	per box.
Vegetable Pills	... ,,	0	9	,,
Eye Lotion	... ,,	0	9	per bottle
Green Mountain Ointment	... ,,	0	9	per box.
Health Bitters	... ,,	0	9	per pack.
Consumptives' Balm	... ,,	6	0	per bottle.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

N. B.—These Medicines, owing to their low price, are sold for Cash only.

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